

*Capt Smith will be pleased to forward this to
George English Esq. N. 15 Brompton*

A REVIEW

OF THE EVENTS, WHICH HAVE HAPPENED IN
GRENADA, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT
OF THE INSURRECTION TO THE 1st OF MAY. K

BY A SINCERE WELLWISHER TO THE COLONY.

GRENADA;

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR IN SAINT GEORGE'S.

M,DCC,XCV.

(To be continued, if the Work meets with Encouragement.)

The Author

Thomas Turner Wise Esq.^r

9555. c. 11.

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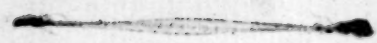
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Printed and Published by J. A. ...

A REVIEW

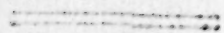
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GRENADA:

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1800.

Printed by the ...

James ...

St. George's, Grenada, 1st of May, 1795.

TO THE PUBLIC.

— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti. HOR.

A Great many Misconceptions having been entertained, and a great many Misrepresentations having been made, respecting the Events, which have happened in Grenada, since the Commencement of the Insurrection; as a sincere Wellwisher to the Colony, who has taken some Pains to come at a Knowledge of Facts, I have humbly to crave your Indulgence, in permitting me to lay before you an Historical Review of those Events,

Between the Hours of Nine and Ten in the Morning of Tuesday the 3^d of March last, the Town of Saint George was suddenly thrown into much Consternation by a Cry of "The French have landed, and are marching into Town." It is impossible to describe the Con-

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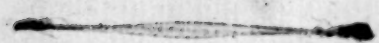
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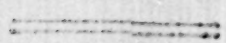
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WOODCOCK.

Who is concerned in the West India Company.

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fusion, that was occasioned by this Alarm. The Uproar of the Negroes in the Streets increased that Confusion not a little; and it was not 'till great Exertions were made by the Magistrates and other Gentlemen in different Parts of the Town, that their tumultuary Noise could be silenced. Upon Inquiry being made into the Cause of this disorderly Rumor, it was found, That a Sailor, who had been going across the Country to Grenville Bay, was come into Town; That he heard the French were landed there, had put every Soul to Death, and were advancing to Saint George's, on which he turned back. Soon after, a Letter was received from Governor Home (who happened to be on that Side the Country) by Mather Byles, Esquire, his Secretary, who was at Saint George's, in which Letter the Governor states, That he had just heard the French were landed at La Bay, and were committing shocking Excesses there. He adds, "I shall set out immediately for Town by way of Gouyave. Order an Alarm to be fired, and let every Body be ready to act." The Honorable Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, as Senior Member of His Majesty's Council in the Island, had a Board immediately called, and presided thereat. It was determined to send immediate Dispatches to Sir John Vaughan and Admiral Caldwell by two fast sailing Boats, and also to address a Letter to all Captains of His Majesty's Ships, that these Advice Boats might fall in with, which was accordingly done with all possible Expedition. The Board also determined upon addressing a Letter to Don Chacon, the Governor of Trinidad; and Joseph Beete Esquire, Secretary of the Island and Clerk of the Council, by Command of His Honor the President, prepared and forwarded one of the following Tenor, without Delay:—

" Saint George's, Grenada, 3d March, 1795.

Sir,

I am very sorry to acquaint Your Excellency, That we have just received Intelligence of a French Force having landed to Windward
of

of this Island last Night, having taken the Town of La Bay, and massacred many Inhabitants. The Danger of their being joined by some of our own Republican French Subjects induces us to make Application for every Assistance; and, from the immediate Vicinity of your Government, we trust you may be enabled to afford us some. The whole Expedition consisting only of Privateers, a naval Force, if it consisted only of a Frigate or Sloop of War, sent instantly, might save the Island. The Alliance between our respective Courts, added to our perfect Knowledge of your Excellency's private Character, induces us to depend upon every Exertion in a Moment pregnant with so much Danger, as well to the Spanish, as the British Colonies.

I have the Honor to be, &c."

A second Letter was soon after received by Mr. Byles from Governor Home, and dated—La Fortune, half past Eight o'Clock, wherein he says, "I writ a hasty Note to you this Morning by John, but, lest he should be intercepted, I send this by a Gentleman, who has readily offered himself. No French have landed at La Bay; but the Free People have risen against the Whites. Captain Blair, and several are killed. I shall be in Town as soon as possible. Order an Alarm to be fired; and I think the Colored People ought not to have their Arms, or at least none except Captain Grenade's Company. I go from hence by Water." Shortly after the Receipt of this Letter, an Account arrived, That the Insurrection broke out at the same Hour at Gonyave on the other Side of the Island, where all the White English Inhabitants were seized in their Beds, and tied, and sent to a Camp, which, it then appeared, the Insurgents must have been long preparing at Belvidere, an Estate very high up in the Mountains, about five Miles above Gonyave, belonging to one Julien Fedon, a Mulatto. On this Side of the Island their Steps were certainly not marked with such horrid Barbarity as on the other. But there a most shocking

Shocking Scene indeed was exhibited!! Between twelve and one in the Morning, the Insurgents entered the Town of Grenville, or La Bay; and, as soon as they had posted different Parties, in Order to prevent the Escape of the sleeping, defenceless Inhabitants, Cruelty the most barbarous, that ever was known or heard of, began it's nefarious Operations. Every House in the Town, occupied by an Englishman, was broke open at nearly the same Instant of Time. The inhuman Wretches burst into the Chambers of the dismayed Inhabitants, and not only murdered in cold Blood every Man they could find, but cut and mangled their unhappy Victims with all the wanton Cruelty, which Savage Ferocity could devise. Neither Age, nor Condition were spared. The old, the young, the infirm, as well as strong and healthy, were almost all sacrificed alike, were almost all confounded in one common Massacre, and only four Persons escaped to tell the mournful Tale. "In vain, at least generally speaking, (if I may use somewhat like the Language of an elegant Historian,) did Flight save from the first Attack: Death and Destruction were every where dealt around, and met the hunted Victims at every Turn." *Horresco referens*; and to be more minute in relating the Circumstances, which attended the Fate of each unfortunate Individual, would not only give my own Feelings the acutest Pain, but I am too much afraid, would pierce the Hearts of their respective Relatives and Friends. I therefore forbear, but must, however, for some little Consolation to such Relatives and Friends of the deceased as are absent, assure them, That the Bodies of all those, who met with this tragical Fate, had, as soon as the Saint Andrew's Regiment could march into Grenville, every possible Attention paid to their Remains, by being decently interred, and having the last sad Office, on such Occasions, performed over them.

The Commission of one Crime often leads to that of another, and
this

this was the Case here; for, after these Monsters in human Shape had embrued their Hands in the Blood of so many innocent Victims, they went to Rapine and Plunder; breaking open all the Stores in the Town; carrying off whatever they could, and most wantonly destroying what they could not carry with them. After perpetrating these Acts of Rapine, or Plunder and Destruction, they left the Place, but only to proceed to other Enormities. The Route they took was up the Road leading from Breuville Town to the Grand Etang. They went to the House of L'Abbè Peissonier, and put him to Death; called at the House of one Mr. Stuart, and, upon finding him not at Home, burnt it; then went to Mr. Rose's, and there displayed a fresh Instance of their Cruelty, not indeed by the Commission of a Crime of so deep a Dye as Murder, but by a Conduct, which at once would demonstrate the Blackness of their Hearts, (if the amplest Demonstration had not been given already of that,) which proves them to have been totally insensible to every Spectacle of Distress, and unmoved by the loudest Calls of social Nature. Mr. Rose, his Lady, his Child, and two Sisters of Mrs. Rose, one a charming little Girl, were asleep in Chambers fronting an open Gallery. They were all first alarmed by the Sound of clashing Bayonets below Stairs, and a Confusion of Voices gabbling French. On listening in their Beds to the Noise, with the most alarming Apprehensions of the House being beset by a Parcel of hostile Intruders or Russians, they presently after heard them rudely rushing up Stairs. Mr. Rose jump't out of Bed, looked out of a Window, or Door; and, seeing who they were, exclaimed, My God! what is this! Such an Ejaculation from her Husband immediately threw Mrs. Rose into a State of frantic Affliction. Her young Infant screamed. Miss Horsford came running into the Room, from an adjacent Chamber, with her little Sister; both bathed in Tears, and wringing their Hands in an Agony of Distress. Mr. Rose's Distraction at such a Scene may be easily conceived, but can-

not possibly be described. The Russians soon burst the Door open; and, instead of being touched at such a Spectacle of Distress, instead of being melted into Compassion at so moving a Scene, with brutal Violence hurried a fond Husband from his weeping Wife, a fond Father from his tender little Innocent, the pleasing mutual Pledge of their conjugal Affection, sobbing out her Heart at what she saw. What must have been the Sufferings of Mr. Rose on so trying an Occasion! Husbands! Fathers! make the Case your own, bring the Matter home to your own Bosoms, and then say what you think. Fain would I dwell here, in endeavouring to paint in true Colors the diabolical Atrocity of such Wretches, and point out the Necessity for every good Man's uniting with Ardor, in Head, Heart, and Hand, to extirpate from the Earth so nefarious a Race of Monsters. But I have still a deeper Tragedy to recite, still an infinitely more shocking Scene to describe, which fills up the Measure of their Sin and Wickedness,—and for it's Barbarity, I think, equals, if not exceeds, any Thing that has yet been exhibited on the Stage of the World. For the present, therefore, I will confine myself to the regular Course of Events, which I have undertaken to review.

The Gouyave Party, after sending their Prisoners to the Camp, took Possession of the Town, and plundered it; detaching some of their Body to bring in the English Inhabitants. The Governor went over to the Quarter of Sauter, where he embarked in a small Sloop for Saint George's, to come round by Gouyave, without knowing That it was in the Hands of the Insurgents. Mr. Alexander Campbell, who had been at Grenville Bay after the Insurgents left it, and saw Nothing but the dead Bodies in the Streets, and the Houses broke open and plundered, accompanied the Governor. Mr. Faquhar, Mr. Anthony Ker, and Captain Le Pelley, also were with him. When they came off Gouyave, the Insurgents, who had got Possession of
the

the Guns there, fired upon them. Neither the Captain of the Sloop, in which the Governor was, nor the Governor and his Friends, minded this Fire. But, presently after, a Couple of Vessels, which were thought to be French Privateers, appeared off the Land; and either the Apprehension of being taken by one of these Privateers, or a bold Resolution to go a-shore, and awe the Insurgents by his Presence, induced the Governor, unfortunately for him, and the other Gentlemen, to desire That the Boat might be put out and carry them all a-shore. The Captain of the Sloop accordingly ordered his Boat out; and the Governor, with Mr. Campbell, Mr Farquhar, Mr Ker and Captain Le Pelley, left the Vessel; but, before they reached the Beach, the Boat was fired upon from an armed Canoe; and no sooner had the Governor and his Companions got a-shore, than they were taken Prisoners by an armed Banditti, and conducted to the Camp at Belvidere, the Governor on Horseback, Mr. Campbell on a Mule, and the other Gentlemen a-foot. The Captain of the Sloop, however, escaped; for, staying on Board, and seeing the too certain Fate of the Governor and the other Gentlemen, he kept on in Spite of the Fire from the Land, and, by his skilful Manœuvres, brought the Vessel safe into Saint George's, where he gave the first Information that was received, which could be depended on, of the Governor's unfortunate situation. In Consequence of this Information, The Honorable Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, as Senior Member of His Majesty's Council for this Island, took upon him the Supreme Command, and gave every necessary Direction, which could be devised, for putting the Town, and Island in general, into the best Posture of Defence. The same day (3d of March) a Council was called; and by the Advice of the Board, a Proclamation was issued, offering Pardon to all the Insurgents who came in, except those, who had committed Murder,—and a Reward of twenty Joes *per* Head for all that should be brought in, either dead, or alive, who did not avail themselves of the Pardon

Pardon offered. Between ten and eleven o'Clock the next Day, while the Council was sitting, a Mulatto Fellow named Charles Nogues (who was formerly a Taylor here, and afterwards rented a little Cotton Land at Levera) and another Mulatto Man named Joachim Philip, (who was lately a Cotton Planter in Carriacou,) had the Assurance to come in with a Flag of Truce, and Paper-writing, of which, by Permission of His Honor the President, I shall here give my Readers a Copy :

“ *DECLARATION,*

“ De moi Julien Fedon, Commandant General des Forces de la Republique Français, et Officiers en Service actuel,

Au Commandant actuel des Forts et de l'Isle de la Grenade, ou à toute autorité ayant le Commandement d'icelles.

Sans entrer dans aucun Detail qui fondent nos Droits, nous vous summons, vous et tous les Habitans sous quelque Denomination que ce puisse etre, qui composent cette Colonie, tous Individuels quelconques, de vous soumettre dans le Delai de *deux Heures* aux Forces de la Republique sous nos Ordres ; nous vous garantirons la Sureté de la Vie, et de vos Proprietes, a ce dernier Egard seulement, nous en reservant a ce qu'il en sera plus amplement ordonnés par les Commissaires immediatement delegues par la Convention Nationale aux Isles du Vent, et nous vous notifions, que Faute par vous de vous soumettre ainsi qu'il vous est enjoint, que vous eprouverez tous les Fleaux d'une Guerre defastreuse ; que tout Individuel quelconque, qui sera pris les Armes a la Main, ou qui n'auront point rejoint les Drapeaux Nationaux dans un Temps raisonnable et dont nous jugerons (mais dans le plus court Delai), seront punis de Mort et tous leurs Biens incendiés. et les Fonds confisqués au Profit de la Republique. Nous vous notifions de plus, que

que par la Suite du Succès de nos Armes déjà obtenu dans cette Colonie, le Tyran Ninian Home, ci-devant Gouverneur de l'Isle, Alexandre Campbell, et un grand Nombre d'Anglais, ayant été fait nos Prisonniers, que leur Tête et celles de tous autres repondent de la Conduite de tout Commandant Magistrats, ou Gens ayant Autorité, et ce sans Delai, dans le Cas de Refus de se rendre et soumettre comme dit est ci-dessus, promettant tous Protection a nos Freres et Amis, qui se conduiront comme ils le doivent dans cette Occasion ; et ainsi que nous leurs mandons, notifiant que si aucun de nos dits Freres ou Amis devenoit Victime, ou recevoit aucune mauvais Traitement de la Part d'aucun Anglais, que toute mauvais Traitement sera expié par le double envers chaque Prisonnier, et la Mort par celle de deux Anglais, ainsi qu'il est annoncé par la Declaration ci-jointe des Commissionnaires Nationaux, aux Commandans en Chef des Forces Britannique, a la quelle de plus nous vous referons.

Fait a notre Camp General, ce 4 Mars, l'An 3me. de la Republique Française une et indivisible.

(Signed)

JULIEN FEDON.

BESSON, Officier de la Republique Député a la Guadaloupe.

La presente vous sera remise par le Citoyen Charles Nogues, mon Aid de Camp."

The Proclamation, which was sent with it, and had been stuck up about the Island in English, was as follows :—

" DECLARATION,

" Of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the British Forces, Vaughan, Caldwell, Thompson, Stewart, and Lindsay.

Time, and the Defeat of the English Forces at Gaudeloupe, had
c weakened

weakened the Remembrance of the heinous Crimes, by which the vile Satellites of George had sullied the Windward Islands.

It might reasonably have been expected, That the sudden Recal of the infamous Grey and Jervis, should have made their Successors aware of such Cruelties, and engaged them to keep a Conduct quite the Reverse: but we have been mistaken.

They prove to be as barbarous as those above named Cannibals. They have lately ordered to be put to Death some Soldiers of the Republic, Prisoners in Saint Lucia. Cruelties, like these, call forcibly upon us to avenge our Brothers, and to make Use of Reprisals.

In Consequence of which, we do hereby give solemn Notice to the Commanders in Chief of the British Forces in the Windward Islands, That, from and after the Date of this our official Declaration, the Assassination of each and every Individual Republican (of whatever Colour he is, and in whatever Island it may happen) shall be expiated by the Death of two English Officers, our Prisoners. The Guillotine shall, at the first Notice thereof, perform this Act of Justice.

We do further declare, That any Frenchman, who, at the Moment of the landing of an Army of the Republic, commanded by one of us, or by any of our Substitutes, shall not join against our common Enemy, is outlawed, and his Property forfeited to the Republic.

All those Frenchmen are declared Traitors to their Country, who have accepted of any Employment under the English Government. The Law having already pronounced against those, who emigrated before the Capture of the Colonies, as well as against the Wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the same Predicament with those, that sold Toulon and the Island of Corsica, where the punic Faith of the English shone in it's full Lustre; and this Law, which inflicts the Pain of Death, shall here continue in full Force.

We

We do further signify to all the Commanders and Agents of the British Government, That Citizen Marinier, Commander at Saint Lucia, is an Officer in the French Service, and that the Citizens Massade, Lieutenant in the Navy, and Lambert, are our Delegates in that Island, and invested with our Power.

We have ordered this our present Declaration to be sent by a Flag of Truce to the above mentioned Commanders of the British Forces, and to be translated into English, and distributed in all the Colonies.

Port of Liberty the 3d day of Ventose (the 21st of February, Style of the Slaves) in the 3d year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

Signed

VICTOR HUGUES,
GOYRAND, et
LEBAS."

Charles Nogues also produced a Paper purporting to be a Commission as Captain in the Republican Service, which he said had been given him by Victor Hugues, Goyrand, and Le Bas, calling themselves Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to act in the Windward French Islands. He, and one Jean Pierre La Valette (a Mulatto Taylor of Sauter, who is said to have left the Island about three weeks before), with two others, are reported to have privately landed at Gouyave two or three Days before the Plot broke out. When Charles Nogues arrived, he is said to have brought with him some Stands of Arms, Barrels of Powder, Red Caps, and other Republican Trumpery. He, and Jean Fedon, a Brother of Julien's, are reported to have headed the Party at Grenville; and, accompanied by some other Mulattoes from Belvidere, to have had a Meeting with those of Grenville in Simon's Pasture the Night of the 2d of March.

To the Summons, which this Charles Nogues brought, the following cool and manly Answer was returned.

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That, a Number of unhappy Subjects of his Britannic Majesty having been deluded by some evil minded Persons as before mentioned, the President and Council take this Mode of warning them to return to their Duty, violated in every Degree, and particularly by retaining in their Hands the Lawful Governor of the Island,—and of assuring them, That they will receive the Punishment of their Crimes, as awarded by the just Laws of their Country, if they fail in so doing; and further, That, if they should be so far blinded to their Loyalty and Duty, as in any Degree to injure those, whom Chance has unfortunately thrown into their Hands, or to destroy any Property upon the Island, they will only have themselves to blame for that Severity and Rigour, which most assuredly will be the Consequence of any such Proceeding.

(Signed) JOSEPH BEETE, Secretary,

By Command of His Honor The President, and Council.”

Before Nogues and Philip were sent back, they had some Refreshment allowed them by the President and Council; and, when they took their Departure, were ordered to be blindfolded as far as the Barrier Gate, from whence a Party of Colonel Keith's Militia—Troop of Light Cavalry, commanded by Captain M'Burnie, conducted them as far as the River Soutier.

Before

Before the Board rose that Day, they deliberated upon the Means of attacking the Camp of the Insurgents at Belvidere; and Captain Sandieman of His Majesty's 9th Regiment, who commanded the Garrison, obligingly attended their Honors in Council, to assist at their Deliberations, as a professional Man. No sooner was the Measure resolved on, than forty Regulars were ordered to hold themselves in Readiness to embark, and very early the next Morning this Detachment of Regulars under the Command of Captain Gurdon of the 58th, and ninety four gallant Volunteers from Colonel Garraway's Regiment of Militia, under the Command of Captain Park of the Light Infantry, were embarked for the Service. Before our Troops, however, could reach Gouyave, the Insurgents, having fired upon two Americans, obliged them to bring to, and with the Assistance of their Boats, took, and afterwards scuttled, two or three of our small Craft off the Land. On the same Day, the Mail Boat, bringing down the Second January Mail, had a narrow Escape. Captain Dawson, the Master of her, not knowing the State of the Island, had come so near the Land as to be almost within Pistol Shot, when the Insurgents fired upon the Vessel from a Battery, and also discharged several Vollies of small Arms at her; but, by his own Resolution and the Excellence of his Boat, he soon manœuvred her out of Danger, and got safe into Saint George's. The Detachments of Regulars and Militia were landed at Champion's Bay about Noon, and marched by the Heights of Palmiste, Dougaldston, and Gouyave Plantation, to attack the Insurgents in the Town, and Environs of Gouyave, in the Rear, and cut off their Retreat to Belvidere; but when our Forces got to Gouyave, which was about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, they found only a Parcel of Negroes there; of whom some were taken Prisoners, but the greater Part, by flying into the Canes, escaped. The Troops took Post that Night at Gouyave, and Captains Gurdon and Park had two strong Piquets posted, one at the Dwelling-house on

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(Signed) JOSEPH BEETE, Secretary,

By Command of His Honor The President, and Council.”

Before Nogues and Philip were sent back, they had some Refreshment allowed them by the President and Council; and, when they took their Departure, were ordered to be blindfolded as far as the Barrier Gate, from whence a Party of Colonel Keith's Militia—Troop of Light Cavalry, commanded by Captain M'Burnie, conducted them as far as the River Soulier.

Before

Before the Board rose that Day, they deliberated upon the Means of attacking the Camp of the Insurgents at Belvidere; and Captain Sandieman of His Majesty's 9th Regiment, who commanded the Garrison, obligingly attended their Honors in Council, to assist at their Deliberations, as a professional Man. No sooner was the Measure resolved on, than forty Regulars were ordered to hold themselves in Readiness to embark, and very early the next Morning this Detachment of Regulars under the Command of Captain Gurdon of the 58th, and ninety four gallant Volunteers from Colonel Garraway's Regiment of Militia, under the Command of Captain Park of the Light Infantry, were embarked for the Service. Before our Troops, however, could reach Gouyave, the Insurgents, having fired upon two Americans, obliged them to bring to, and with the Assistance of their Boats, took, and afterwards scuttled, two or three of our small Craft off the Land. On the same Day, the Mail Boat, bringing down the Second January Mail, had a narrow Escape. Captain Dawson, the Master of her, not knowing the State of the Island, had come so near the Land as to be almost within Pistol Shot, when the Insurgents fired upon the Vessel from a Battery, and also discharged several Vollies of small Arms at her; but, by his own Resolution and the Excellence of his Boat, he soon manœuvred her out of Danger, and got safe into Saint George's. The Detachments of Regulars and Militia were landed at Champion's Bay about Noon, and marched by the Heights of Palmiste, Dougaldston, and Gouyave Plantation, to attack the Insurgents in the Town, and Environs of Gouyave, in the Rear, and cut off their Retreat to Belvidere; but when our Forces got to Gouyave, which was about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, they found only a Parcel of Negroes there; of whom some were taken Prisoners, but the greater Part, by flying into the Canes, escaped. The Troops took Post that Night at Gouyave, and Captains Gurdon and Park had two strong Piquets posted, one at the Dwelling-house on

Gouyave Plantation, and the other at the Entrance into Town next to Grand Pauvre. At or near the Hour of Four the next Morning, the Insurgents attacked our advanced Piquet of thirty Men under the Command of Lieutenant Snell at the House on Gouyave Plantation, Part of them having stolen thro' a Plantain Walk, and the Bushes around it, until they were within half Pistol Shot, when our advanced Centinel challenged them, and was answered "Dont fire on your Friends." The Centinel, instantly after, heard one of them say, "Avancé mes Amis," on which he discharged his Piece, and shot their Leader. A very hot Fire immediately began between our Piquet and the Insurgents, consisting, it was found afterwards, of more than two hundred Men with Muskets, supported by about two hundred more with Bayonets fixed on long Poles. Captain Gurdon, on hearing a Firing, immediately ordered all the Men, who were in Quarters, under Arms. Captain Park was at that Time going the Rounds. Upon the Alarm being given, he hastened with the greatest possible Expedition to assist Captain Gurdon in forming the Men; and, when he came up, found Captain Gurdon, and Captain Pofflethwaite of the Grenadier Company of the Saint George's Regiment of Militia, making every Exertion to collect the Men from their different Quarters, and form them. With the united Exertions of these three Officers, the principal Part of our Force, that had been in their Quarters, were soon marched off to the Support of the Piquet, which had been attacked. There having been a great Quantity of Rum, and other Liquor, in the Town of Gouyave, when our Troops marched in, the Soldiers, who had got extremely wet in landing, could not resist the Temptation of indulging themselves a little too freely with it; and, in Consequence of that Indulgence, which Captain Gurdon found not a little Difficulty in restraining, only about six or eight and twenty Regulars were able to turn out when the Alarm was given. These Captain Gurdon ordered into the Ranks with the Militia; and then he, Captain
Park

Park, and Captain Postlethwaite, supported by Captain Snagg with the 1st Battalion Company of the Saint George's Regiment, and Lieutenant Coxall with the Colored Company, marched off as expeditiously as they could, to give the Enemy Battle. On coming up to the Works below the Dwelling-House on Gouyave Estate, they were attacked in Front by about fifty Men from the Plantain-Walk and Negro-Houses, and in Flank by twenty five or thirty, covered by a Mill, and fifty Pike-Men. Captain Gurdon then ordered his Men to halt and face to the Right and Left, after which they fired eight Rounds at the Insurgents; and, during this Action, Serjeant Russel, standing close to Captain Postlethwaite, received a Shot in his Arm the Moment after he had bayoneted a Mulatto Fellow, who ran at Captain Postlethwaite with a Pike. The Insurgents now gave Way; and Captain Park, with Part of the Light Company and a few Regulars, by a short Cut, and quick March, hastened after them to the Support of the Piquet, where, when Captains Gurdon and Postlethwaite came up by a different Route, they found him defending the Post, with all the Spirit, which a gallant Son of Mars, with a Parcel of brave Fellows under him, could exhibit. After a very lively Fire kept up by our then united Force for the Space of about three Quarters of an Hour, the Insurgents retreated in great Confusion, and were pursued as far as Circumstances would permit. They had, as it has since appeared, twenty killed and wounded, some of the latter of whom afterwards died of their Wounds. We lost three Regulars, and had two of our Militia badly wounded, one of whom, Mr. Barry, a very fine young Man, has since died of his Wounds. The Regulars merit great Commendation for their Courage and Conduct; and too much Praise cannot be bestowed on the Militia in general, but more particularly the Light Infantry and Grenadiers, who, tho' not bred to the Profession of Arms, seemed to feel a military Ardor,

and display a determined Bravery, which would have done Honor to two Companies of Veteran Regulars. I had like to have forgotten to make honorable Mention of a young Gentleman, Mr. Carey, a Non-commissioned Officer of the Light Infantry, who distinguished himself greatly on this Occasion. His Honor the President was so pleased with the Representation made to him by Captain Park of Mr. Carey's Exertions, That in Order to encourage the Growth of so promising a Shoot of Military Genius and Spirit, he promoted him at once to a Lieutenantancy.

The President and Council being persuaded, as every thinking Man, whether by Profession a Soldier or not, in the Community was, That there should be no Delay in making an Attack on the Insurgents at their Camp,—That this Attack should be made with as considerable a Force as could be spared for so very important a Service,—and, That the most likely Means to insure the Success of such an Attack would be by making it from two different Quarters, or in two different Directions at the same Time, were unanimously of Opinion, That an Order should be sent to the Saint Andrew's and Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia (who were by that Time got together at Grenville) to advance from thence to Belvidere, for the Purpose of co-operating with the Force, that went from Saint George's. His Honor the President accordingly wrote to the Commanding Officers of these two Regiments, as follows :

“ Saint George's, 5th March, 1795.

Sir,

The unfortunate Capture of the Lieutenant Governor by the Insurgents having rendered it necessary for me to assume the Command for the present, I have the Honor to acquaint you therewith, and to request you would immediately assemble all the white Men, who can possibly
be

be spared from the necessary Defence of your Quarter, and proceed with them to-night towards the Estate of Julien Fedon, which is the present Head-Quarters of the Insurgents, so as to take Post as near as possible to them an Hour before Day-break. At Day-break I have ordered an Attack to be made on the Side of Gouyave by a Party of Military and Militia, and, on the Side of Saint Patrick's, by a Party of Militia from that Quarter. With these you are to co-operate to the Utmost of your Power, it being of the last Importance immediately to reduce a Band of Rebels, who may otherwise essentially endanger the general Safety of the Island, and the Life and Property of every white Individual in it. The Parole is Wolfe, and the Countersign Howe.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

K. F. MACKENZIE."

Colonel Horsford.

A similar Letter, *mutatis mutandis*, was addressed by His Honor the President to Major Stewart, Commanding the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia.

Another Letter of the same Date, and by the same Conveyance, was addressed by the President to Colonel Horsford, as follows :

" Sir,

The Necessity of making a very vigorous Effort for the immediate Reduction of the Rebels in Arms at the Estate of Julien Fedon, and the Smallness of the whole Force, with which you will be able to act offensively from your Quarter, induces me to suggest a Proposal to you, on which you will act or not, as your better Knowledge of local Circumstances shall direct you. This Proposal is to arm a Number of able trusty Negroes, from the Estates of Mr. Alexander Campbell, and from such of the other Estates in your Quarter, as you can place

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good

good Dependence upon, and take them with your Party, to assist in the Attack ordered for To morrow Morning. The Circumstance of the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Campbell, being in the Hands of the Rebels at Fedon's, will, in all Probability, produce vigorous Efforts on the Part of the Negroes connected with them.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE."

Colonel Horsford.

A similar Letter to the foregoing, *mutatis mutandis*, was also sent to Major Stewart, Commanding the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia.

To these Letters, which were dispatched by a Party of Colonel Keith's Light Cavalry, the following Answer was returned :—

" Sir,

A Council of War, of all the Officers of the two Regiments, being called, took into Consideration the two following Circumstances ;— the Practicability, or even Possibility, of co-operating with the Party of the Saint George's Regiment, from the late Period at which they received His Honor the President's Orders ; and, in the next Place, the Eligibility of the Measure ultimately, from the hostile Disposition of almost all the Gangs in this Neighbourhood ; not to say the same of many Whites in this Quarter : And they are unanimously of Opinion, That the Safety of this Part of the Island depends on our maintaining our Situations on Board the Shipping in the Harbor. It is further to be observed, That, out of eighty effective Privates, not above two third Parts are properly armed and accoutred. Still, however,

ever, we would have made the Attempt, had Captain Ker with his Party agreed to join us.

We have the Honor to be, &c.

Is. HORSFORD, Col. *St. Andrew's Regt.*

JOHN STEWART, Major, *Commanding St. Patrick's Regiment.*

G. TURNBULL, *Lieut. of the Troop.*

Grenville Bay, 5th March, 1795."

His Honor the President.

The President immediately answered the foregoing as follows, and sent off his Dispatches by a Party of Light Cavalry.

" Saint George's, 6th March, 1795,

Gentlemen,

I have received your Letter of Yesterday Afternoon. The critical Situation of this Island required your instant Obedience to my Orders, and not your Debates on the Eligibility of them, which I had determined upon. The Island is to be saved by your united Exertions against the Enemy, and not by hiding your Regiments on Board Ships at La-Bay, nor can I conceive how you can think of securing the Safety of your Quarter by deserting the common Cause of a general Attack on the Head Quarters of the Rebels. The Situation of the Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Campbell, ought of itself to have produced a very different Conduct. A Party of about one hundred and sixty Regulars and Militia have taken Gouyave, and are proceeding to attack the Camp at Julien Fedon's, in which they are to be supported by one hundred Veterans of the Quebec Frigate, which is now under Weigh for Gouyave. I therefore repeat to you both my positive Order, That you immediately form as strong a Detachment as possible of the Effectives of the two Regiments, and of trusty armed
Negroes

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Negroes

Negroes from the Estates, and proceed without the smallest Delay for the Camp at Fedon's, there to support the general Attack by acting vigorously against the Enemy, as Occasion may require : And I hold you answerable for every ill Consequence, which may attend your further Disobedience. A vessel will proceed instantly with a Supply of Arms and Accoutrements ; but you are not to wait her Arrival. Proceed immediately with what you have.

I am, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MAACKENZIE."

Colonel Horsford.

Major Stewart.

Considering it the Duty of an Historian to suppress Nothing, and being persuaded, That the most impartial Way, of relating what passed in a Correspondence between His Honor the President and the Commanding-Officers of the Saint Andrew's and Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia, on the Subject of their Movement from Grenville, to cooperate with the Detachment of Regulars and Militia, that went from Saint George's, to invest the Rebel-Camp, would be by laying authentic Copies of their respective Letters before the Public, in Order that Facts might speak for themselves, I have accordingly done so. I shall, therefore, now only state, That in Consequence of the President's last Letter to the Commanding Officers of the Saint Andrew's and St. Patrick's Regiments of Militia, they did march from Grenville, but took the Route of the Sea-coast by Sauter, and got into Gonyave on the 7th in the Evening. By taking this Route the then Military as well as Civil Commander in Chief's positive Order was certainly disobeyed ; an extremely well concerted Plan of attacking the Camp of the Insurgents from two different Quarters, or in two different Directions, at nearly the same Time, that their Attention might be distracted, was rendered abortive ; and, had Captain Gurdou been able to
make

make the Attack on the Camp, at the Time it was intended he should, the Consequences might possibly have been fatal for Want of that Co-operation, which Colonel Horsford and Major Stewart were ordered to contribute with their Forces on the opposite Side of the Camp. The Disobedience, therefore, of what the President conceived to be so momentous an Order must, till he knew That Captain Gurdon had not attempted the Attack on the other Side, have no Doubt created inexpressible Uneasiness, as well as extreme Indignation in his Mind, which naturally gave Birth to that Severity of Censure, that appears in his last Letter. But, as Captain Gurdon did not attempt to execute his Part of the Plan, it perhaps was a fortunate Circumstance, That Colonel Horsford and Major Stewart acted as they did; for, tho' I entertain no Doubt they would have led on their Troops with great Animation, so small a Body of Men, as they had, without the Co-operation of Captain Gurdon on the other Side of the Mountain, could hardly have made much Impression on the whole Force of the Enemy, which they would in that Case have had to engage, and we might have lost the Flower of both Regiments. Were I to pursue the regular Order of a Journal, I should here make a Transition to a very important Occurrence on the 6th. But, before I introduce any other Event, I wish to finish what relates to the Expedition against the Enemy's Camp. In the Night of the 5th Captain Rogers in His Majesty's Ship Quebec arrived. He came ashore about Two o'Clock in the Morning of the 6th, when the President and Council were sitting as a Council of War. With all the Gallantry of a British Naval Officer, he immediately declared his Readiness to act in every Way, that could be pointed out, he might be serviceable,—and accordingly went up to Gouyave the next Morning in the Quebec for the Purpose of landing his Marines, and all the Seamen he could spare from the necessary Defence of his Ship, to co-operate with Captain Gurdon in a general Attack on the Camp of the Insurgents. Upon his Arrival at Gouyave,

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the Attack was fixed for Saturday the 7th; but both Soldiers and Seamen had indulged themselves so freely with the good Cheer they found in the Town, That it was judged advisable to postpone the Operations for a Day; and they were marched up to a neighbouring Plantation, Revolution-Hall, where they might not have the same Temptations, and the same Means, or the same Opportunities, to indulge themselves, and be nearer the intended Scene of Action. At Length, on Sunday the 8th, Captain Gurdon put his collected Force into Motion, and set out on his Line of March for the Rebel-Camp, in Order to attack it; but, on a near Approach, he was of Opinion, it seems, That he should not be able to carry the Place, the small Force (comparatively speaking), which he had brought from Revolution-Hall, being likely to be overpowered by far superior Numbers, who had also a Couple of Six-pounders, with which they might gall our brave little Body of Men, as they ascended the Mountain. Seeing the Situation of Things, Captain Gurdon at once dropt all Idea of making the projected Attack, and retreated. The Insurgents had the Audacity to descend from their Heights, and make a Shew of harrassing our Rear, but at the same Time took Care to keep at a sufficient Distance, not to provoke a Fire from our Forces, among whom, or the Militia at least, upon their Return to Gouyave, I am sorry to say, a very great Spirit of Discord prevailed, which all the firm and resolute Exertions of Captain Park could hardly quell. In Consequence of this discordant Spirit, it was thought advisable by Captains Gurdon and Park to embark both Militia and Regulars for Saint George's, where they arrived late at Night on the 8th of March. It now will be necessary for me to call the Attention of my Readers to a very important Occurrence on the 6th, which I alluded to in the Course of the foregoing Detail. About Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of that Day, Cadet de Suze, Son of Chevalier de Suze, a well known Character here, and one Alexandre, who had been a Clerk of Monsieur Bourbousson, a Planter at Petit Harve, came in.

in from the Rebel-Camp with another Flag of Truce, and brought a Letter in Mr. Farquhar's Handwriting, (the Signatures excepted,) of which the following is a Copy :

“Camp at Belvidere, Grenada, Friday
Morning, the 6th of March, 1795.

Gentlemen,

General Julien Fedon, Commander of the French Republican Troops, (which are now of considerable Number) did last Night communicate to me the Answer, which he has received from the President and Council, to the Declaration sent them by him ; and the Prisoners here, who are forty three in Number, have requested, that I would acquaint you with the said General Fedon's positive Declaration, made to me and the Rest of the Prisoners, which is briefly as follows ; “*That the Instant an Attack is made on the Post, where the Prisoners now are confined, that Instant every one of the Prisoners shall be put to Death.*” The same Order has also been regularly given to us every Night since we have been Prisoners. We therefore hope you will take this our Representation into your most serious Consideration, and not suffer, if possible, the Lives of so many innocent Persons to be sacrificed.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) NINIAN HOME,

To His Honor the President of His Majesty's
Council, and to the Officer Commanding
His Majesty's Troops, GRENADA.”

P. S. General Fedon is of Opinion, That I have not sufficiently expressed his Sentiments in that full Manner he wishes should have been done, and requests me to add “*That he expects all the Fortifications to be delivered up to him on an honorable Capitulation.*”

Ninian

Ninian Home,
 Alexander Campbell,
 John Hay,
 James Farquhar,
 Patrick Fotheringham,
 George Rose,
 George Walker,
 Samuel Ought,
 William Muir,
 Robert Webster,
 Michael M'Carthy,
 Patrick Cumming,
 Anthony Ker,
 Thomas Johnston,
 Philip Lepelley,
 John Livingston,
 John Jackson,
 Francis Douglas Carruthers,
 William Gilchrist,
 Christopher M'Carthy,
 Gilbert Kerr,
 Richard Davis,

Jenkin Rice,
 Joseph Shea,
 Duncan M'Dougall,
 James Butler,
 Edward H. Johnston,
 Benjamin Johnson,
 William Kennard,
 Hugh M'Coull,
 Joseph Thomas Guy,
 James R. Linton,
 Joseph Mercer,
 Edward Mathews,
 Richard Todd,
 Matthew Atkinson,
 William Hawkes,
 Joseph Barlow,
 James Cuthbert,
 John Morris,
 Peter Thompson,
 John Thornton,
 William Bell,
 Francis M'Mahon.

Citizen Charles Nogues, Captain, and Jean Pierre La Valette,
 Lieutenant of Infantry, apprehending That the President and Members
 of the Council may doubt under what Authority they act, these are
 therefore hereby to certify, That they have shewn me their Commis-
 sions Signed by Lebar, Goyrand, and Victor Hugues, and counter-
 signed by Viel, Secretary, and dated at Port de la Liberté le 7 Ventose
 l'an 3 de la Republique Française, une & indivisible; And That they
 had

had named Citizen Julien Fedon and Besson Commanders in Chief of their armed Force.

NINIAN HOME."

To this Address (after some Deliberation, Whether De Suze, as one of our own Subjects, should or should not be hanged, which was carried in the Negative) an Answer, which, I think, for the noble, animated, and animating Spirit it breathes, redounds highly to the Honor of our little Senate, was returned. Equally concise and comprehensive, equally resolute and considerate, it may, in my Opinion, be compared with any Instance of Virtue, Firmness, and Eloquence, that can be produced from the Historic Page. I could wish to say all, that strikes me forcibly in Admiration of it's manly Strain, but am impatient to lay it before my Readers, which I shall do immediately.

" The President and Council of Grenada, and the Officer commanding His Majesty's Garrison of Grenada, have received a Letter, signed by several unfortunate Gentlemen in the Camp of Belvidere purporting, " That the Instant an Attack is made on the Post where the Prisoners now are confined, that Instant every one of the Prisoners shall be put to Death." To a Proposition so horrid it is difficult to conceive that any wearing even the Form and Semblance of Human Kind should have acceded. It requires but one Answer, That we are all equally willing to spill the last Drop of our Blood, rather than disgrace eternally ourselves and our Country, by a Concession to Men capable of such a Proposition. We disdain to avail ourselves of our Power over the insignificant Individuals, that have borne this Flag, but desire that no farther Communication of the same Nature may be attempted.

(Signed)

JOSEPH BEETE, *Secretary.*

By Command of His Honor the President and Council, and Commandant of His Majesty's Troops in the Island of Grenada."

De Suze and Alexandre were remanded about Ten o'Clock at Night, as they had been conducted in, blindfolded; but, before their Departure, they begged for some Refreshment, which was ordered them. It was reasonably supposed this spirited Conduct, and determined Answer, would have made some Impression even on such a Set of Miscreants, and have convinced them what little Effect any Threats of theirs could have on either the President and Council, or the Gentlemen of the Island. But, a few Weeks after, they had the Assurance to scatter around the Country a Number of printed Papers, one of which I have procured, and shall here present my Readers with a Copy of, purporting to be an Arrêt, bearing the Names of Victor Hugues, Goyrand, and Le Bas, calling themselves Commissaires delegated by the National Convention, which Commission they may never have received, and which Paper, if they really have received such Commission, they in all Probability never signed. The Introduction of it here may possibly be thought a little out of Court: but the Paper is lying before me; and, as it has Reference to a Proclamation, which I have already spoken of, and I may not have a better Opportunity of introducing it elsewhere, I beg leave to present it to my Readers in this Place.

“ A R R E T E .

Les commissaires délégués par la convention nationale, aux îles du vent :

CONSIDERANT que les sentimens d'humanité qui ont toujours dirigé notre conduite envers nos ennemis vaincus et prisonniers, ont été oubliés par la nation anglaise dans ces contrées, qui, dans l'impossibilité de résister à la valeur républicaine, ne cesse, par des crimes sans nombre, à nous forcer d'user de représailles ;

Considerant

Considérant que le blocus dérisoire des généraux Vaughan et Caldwell est à peu près semblable au projet insensé du fameux Pitt (leur maître) de faire mourir de faim le peuple français, au moment où tous ses ennemis battus et consternés fuyoient devant lui en le laissant maître de toute la Belgique et de la Hollande ;

Considérant que l'événement a pleinement justifié notre déclaration aux puissances neutres, en date du 3 ventôse, puisque les colonies de Saint-Vincent, la Grenade et Sainte-Lucie ont été attaquées par les républicains avec succès, dix jours après la leur avoir signifiée officiellement par un parlementaire reçu par le contre amiral Thompson, et le prévenant, dans ladite déclaration, de nos projets d'attaques ;

Considérant que la proclamation du conseil de l'île de la Grenade, en date du 4 mars (style esclave), rendue par le deshonoré Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, est un attentat contre les droits de l'humanité, des nations et des gens, puisqu'ils arment des assassins en leur promettant vingt moëdes par tête de nos braves et loyaux républicains ;

Considérant que pareille atrocité a été aussi imprimée, publiée par les conseils et gouverneurs de Saint-Vincent et la Dominique, contre nos amis et fidèles alliés les Caraïbes ;

Arrêtent que la nation Caraïbe ayant des traités avec la nation française, à laquelle elle a été constamment attachée, et qu'en vertu des pouvoirs a nous donnés, avons nommé le citoyen Duvalay (leur chef) officier des armées de la république française, conjointement avec les citiyens Torailles et Michel Mathieu, républicains Français, leur enjoignons d'user de représailles envers les Anglais dans les îles Saint-Vincent, etc. etc. après leur avoir signifié le présent arrêté par un parlementaire ;

Arrêtent

Arrêtent aussi que les citoyens Noguez, officier de la république commandant à la Grenade, et Lagrange, notre delegue, signifieront aux chefs ennemis de cette colonie le present arrête; après lequel, enjoignons à tous les officiers commandant les armées de la république dans les îles conquises ou à conquérir, d'observer les lois de la guerre, dans le cas où, d'un avis delibere, un republicain periroit des mains de nos ennemis; de faire main basse sur eux, jusqu'à en effacer le nom et le souvenir dans la contree où le crime sera commis.

Promettons d'en faire autant dans toutes les colonies où les habitans les chefs anglais feroient de pareilles proclamations et les mettroient à execution.

Denonçons à l'opinion publique et à toutes les nations, Kenneth Francis Mackenzie et Mather Byles, signataires de ladite proclamation; declarons que les republicains français n'ont nullement besoin de mettre à prix des têtes aussi méprisables pour les vaincre et les aneantir.

Port de la Liberté, le 11 germinal, l'an 3 de la république française, une et indivisible.

Signe VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRAND et LEBAS."

From the total Want of Truth and Decency, which marks this Publication of Victor Hugues, Goyrand, and Le Bas, (if the Publication really be theirs,) it might at first View be considered unnecessary to make any Comment thereon. Every Person in this Colony must at once see it's Falshood and Inconsistency. But, for the Sake of Others not so well informed of what has passed; it may be right to shew the Production, and the Proclamation to which it alludes, in one View. The Proclamation offers no Reward for the Heads of the Subjects of France;

France, who come here openly to make War. The British Nation meets it's Foreign Enemies with other Arms, and has long been distinguished for it's generous and compassionate Conduct towards Prisoners taken in War; their Persons are protected; and their Wants, in Health and in Sicknes, are amply supplied at the public Charge. But it is not with an open Foreign Enemy, that the Government of Grenada contends. The Wretches, who have desolated the Island, and assassinated their unsuspecting Fellow-subjects in the Hour of Sleep, or dragged them away to more deliberate Butchery in their Camp, are not Foreigners, who have landed in Arms to make War; they are Subjects of the King of Great Britain, many of them born under his Government, and all bound to pay Allegiance to His Majesty by the most solemn Treaties and Oaths. The Laws of every Country consider such Criminals as the Outcasts and Scourges of Society, most justly deliver them over to Death and encourage every good subject to use his best Efforts for their Destruction. It was for these Reasons, that the Presiden, and Council of Grenada offered, and still offer, a Reward to those, who, at their personal Risk, undertake to execute the Public Justice on such Robbers, Incendiaries, and Assassins, whose Conduct has disgraced their Nature. The immutable Principles of Justice sanctify the Measure; it is entirely consistent with every Law of Religion, and with every Institution of Society. But it is reserved to the unhappy Times, in which we live, to see three obscure Individuals assume to themselves the Authority of a Nation once highly civilised, and publish Decrees, which that Nation must necessarily disavow, as disgraceful in themselves, and inconsistent with the Existence of every Society; to see Victor Hugues, Goyrand, and Le Bas, under the Title of Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, claim Alliance with the most barbarous and abandoned in the neighbouring Colonies, attempt by Commissions to screen them from the Gibbet, hold forth Rewards to the Deserter and the Rebel, arm the

Servant against his Master, and the Son against his Parent, encourage the Violation of every Tie human and divine, and then insult Common Sense by a shameless Appeal to the Rights of Humanity, of Nature, and of Nations. These are plain Truths, which must carry Conviction to every unprejudiced Mind, while the Threats and Falsehoods of Victor Hugues, Goyrand, and Le Bas, can only stimulate the brave to support the Cause of Virtue with redoubled Exertion. I am indebted to a Friend for the foregoing Observations, with the Cogency of which I was much struck, and therefore begged his Permission to submit them to my Readers. Had I seen his Remarks, when I introduced a Mention of the Proclamation, to which the above extraordinary Arrêté alludes, I would have given the Proclamation then at full Length. But it is not now too late, and I wish to do so here, for the Sake of having the two Papers properly contrasted.

“ G R E N A D A .

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

K. F. MACKENZIE.

WHEREAS an Insurrection has broke out in this our Colony of Grenada, which has distinguished itself in its commencement by the most horrid acts of savage barbarity; and whereas there is strong reason to believe that it has been excited by the machinations of a very few individuals joined in a moment of delusion by others of a different description, who are interested in the welfare of a colony, under whose mild Government and Laws, affording equal protection to every individual, they have long enjoyed every comfort; and who seeing how much they have been misled, may be upon maturer consideration anxious to return to their duty: Influenced by such considerations and motives of humanity, We have therefore thought fit, by and with the consent of His Honor Kenneth Francis Mackenzie Esquire, President,
and

and the Members of our Council for the said Island, to publish this our Royal Proclamation, declaring a general pardon and amnesty to all persons concerned in the said insurrection, upon their surrendering themselves, excepting only to those individuals who have committed the cruel and unmanly murders that have so disgracefully characterized the conduct of some of the said insurgents; and We do hereby farther declare, that unless they accept this offered clemency the most rigorous measures shall be instantly pursued against them; and We do hereby offer a reward of Twenty Johannes's to any person bringing in any of the said insurgents either dead or alive.

Given at St. George's this Fourth day of March in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five and in the thirty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Honor's Command,

MATHER BYLES."

I now feel the highest Pleasure in embracing an Opportunity, which offers, of paying some Tribute to a Character, which I would fain do Justice to, in speaking of as it merits, but am really at a Loss for adequate Language to express myself on the Occasion. The Character I allude to is Don Chacon, Governor of Trinidad. Happy must his Royal Master be to have so faithful a Representative, and happy must the Inhabitants of that Colony think themselves, to live under the Government of so excellent a Man. The English Settlers there, I am sure, have Reason to speak in the handsomest Terms of his benign Protection, and we ought ever gratefully to remember the Attention, which he paid us in our Distress. To the Letter, which Mr. Beete addressed to him by Command of His Honor the President on the 3d, a most gracious Answer was received on the 11th, Don Churruca,

the

The Spanish Commodore at Trinidad, brought His Excellency's Dispatches. Don Chacon sent over to our Assistance two Brigs and a Schooner, with forty Soldiers. The Letter, which His Excellency wrote on the Occasion, strongly marked his noble Character. Were it not in a Language, which few understand, I would present it to my Readers, that they might admire the Spirit it breathes. It states That he had sent all the Force he had, with Orders to Don Churruca, to act in any Manner we thought proper, either by landing his Men, and laying up the Brigs by Way of Guard-ships, or by cruising round the Island for the Interception of any Supplies, which might be coming to the Insurgents. Small as this Succour was, it put us into Spirits, and those Spirits were still more enlivened by another Piece of good Fortune the Day after; for on the 12th, about one o'Clock in the Morning, Brigadier General Lindlay arrived from Martinique, and brought with him twenty Men. He put himself in Orders that Day as "Supreme Governor", and, after visiting the Forts, paraded the Militia armed and accoutred in the Market-Place at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. The General was pleased to express much Satisfaction at the Appearance they made. I confess I do not see how Sir John Vaughan could delegate such an Authority as "Supreme Governor" of Grenada to General Lindlay. However, His Honor the President, who has made it his Study to preserve Harmony in the Island ever since the Commencement of the Insurrection, thought the Situation of Things too critical, to enter upon a Discussion or Definition of their respective Powers. In the Morning of the 13th the Spanish Commodore landed the Men he had brought from Trinidad, who were ordered up to Fort George; and he himself went on a Cruise to Windward. General Lindlay from the Moment of his Arrival gave strong Proofs of possessing a Mind full of Life and Spirit. He appeared indeed to be a little too mercurial, but was full of Inquiry, full of Observation, and a most amiable as well as distinguishing Trait of his Character seems

seems to have been that of a fervent Desire to discover and promote Merit. Being a Soldier of the most lively Fire himself, he appeared to be perfectly charmed with the character of Captain Park of the Saint George's Regiment, and promoted him to a Majority for his brilliant Conduct at Gouyave. Mr. James Derrick Power, an humble Private in the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia, was introduced to him as a Man of Merit, as a Man who had met with Misfortune, and a Man of undaunted Mind, or intrepid Courage. This was enough to engage the Attention of General Lindsay, and he at once appointed Mr. Power one of his Aids de Camp. To General Lindsay's Sensibility of Mind Distress, or Adversity, according to the Poet Thompson, was Virtue; and to know That a Man of Merit had been unfortunate was sufficient to make him his Friend. I delight in paying Tribute where Tribute is due; but, for Fear of Digression, permit me now to exhibit General Lindsay in a more military and more material Point of View. From the first Moment of his Arrival he shewed an anxious Impatience to go and invest the Rebel-Camp. On the 14th His Majesty's Ship Beaulieu arrived with one hundred and forty Soldiers, which he would not suffer to land, but ordered up to Gouyave that Evening, and marched himself about half past Four the next Morning from the Market-Place in Saint George's with all the Regulars and Militia, except a hundred of the former, and sixty of the latter; leaving the Regulars, under the Command of Lieutenant Hamilton of His Majesty's 58th Regiment, to garrison Richmond Heights, and the Militia, under Colonel Garraway, in the very important Charge of the Town. The Troops of His Catholic Majesty, which had been landed in the Morning of the 13th, had the Charge of Fort George, and the Marines of the Quebec were posted on Hospital Hill. The General marched his little Army in one Column; Colonel Keith's Body of Horse, under the Command of Major Ker, being in Front, and a newly raised Corps, called the Loyal Volunteer Troop of Light Cavalry.

Cavalry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Gahagan, in the Rear. The whole Force amounted to about four hundred, and, after halting on the Road to refresh themselves for the Space of an Hour, they got to Gouyave between Eleven and Twelve, and were there joined by the Detachment, that went round in the Beaulieu. The Town, it seems, had been entirely evacuated as soon as the Approach of our Troops was discovered. Before I proceed with our little Army, I wish to make Mention of some interesting Particulars, that appear to me to fall within the Compass of my historical Review. This Day a Vessel called La Fortune, under Danish Colors, and commanded by a Maltese named Vincent Garcie, came in from Trinidad, with several suspicious People on Board. His Honor the President had her searched, when several Letters were found concealed under some Corn. They were principally from Emigrants, who had gone from Martinique to Trinidad, and who threatened in their Letters to return, and expel the English, which they seemed to entertain no Doubt of being able to effect. Many were inclosed to a Madame Trabaud at Saint Pierre's, whose Husband is an Emigrant, and who in one of his Letters declared he would soon have his Revenge. An unsigned Letter, dated Trinidad, 1st March 95, inclosed to one Monsieur Ufelle Maillat, Rue St. Jean de Dieu Martinique, mentions "That (one) Jacques was run away, to pass the Sea, with a large Band of People of all Sorts, and of all Colors, to go *You know where.*" Don Churruca informed the President, That near two thousand People had left Trinidad not long before, to go, as they pretended, to Saint Bartholomew and Saint Thomas's; but it was supposed their real Destination was to Guadeloupe. I was the more desirous of inserting these Particulars in my Publication, as they shew very clearly the Mischiefs meditated by the French, and may be the Means of putting our Countrymen in the different Colonies on their Guard. The Discovery of these Letters occasioned Don Churruca's Return with his
little

little Body of Men to Trinidad; and, as Don Chacon's Attention to us in our Distress was so gracious and friendly, and His Honor the President wrote a very handsome Letter of Acknowledgment to Don Chacon, and another to Don Churruca, with Copies of which my Readers may perhaps like to be gratified, I am unwilling to deprive them of that Gratification. From their Dates indeed they will appear to be given rather out of Course; but, in Point of Connection, they cannot be so properly introduced elsewhere; and, tho' I am extremely sensible how unequal my Pen is to the Production of any Thing like an ornamented or elegant Work, I shall endeavour as much as possible to avoid making my little Piece a dry Diary of Facts.

“ Grenada, 24th March, 1795.

Sir,

I had the Honor to receive Your Excellency's very obliging Letter of the 8th instant, and feel myself quite at a Loss for Terms, in which to express the lively Sense entertained by the Inhabitants of Grenada, for your immediate and generous Attention to them in their Difficulties.

The Assistance afforded by Don Churruca, and the Force under his Command, has been of very material Benefit to our Affairs; and I am only anxious lest his Zeal, for the Restoration of our Tranquility, may have deprived you too long of his Presence at Trinidad. It was very much my Wish, that he should wait the Issue of a proposed Attack on the Enemy, to effect which we had withdrawn our Forces from Fort George, and garrisoned it with the Detachment of Spanish Troops sent us by Your Excellency. This Attack was unfortunately delayed from Day to Day by the Badness of the Weather, and the subsequent Death of the General.

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and

and good Order, which Your Excellency's wise and equitable Government has so long secured to it. The Arrival of our expected Reinforcements will, I trust, shortly put a Period to the Disturbances here. Allow me, Sir, while I express to Your Excellency the public Gratitude for the Service you have rendered us, to add the Assurances of the great Respect and Consideration, with which

I have the Honor to be,

Your Excellency's most faithful,

and most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

K. F. MACKENZIE.

His Excellency Don Josef Maria Chacon."

" Grenada, 24th March, 1795.

Sir,

I was extremely mortified to find on my Return last Night from Gouyave, that some Delay had taken Place in giving the necessary Orders for embarking the Spanish Troops from Fort George, and that you were necessitated to depart without taking to Don Chacon any Acknowledgment on my Part for the generous Assistance he afforded us in our Difficulties. This Accident was wholly owing to my never having received a Letter, which, I understand, you wrote to Brigadier General Lindsay, but which was lost by the Person, who had it in Charge to deliver to me. I hope you will believe, that I entertain too deep a Sense of the Obligations we are under to Don Chacon, and of the distinguished Zeal exerted by yourself in the Service of the Colony, to have lost a Moment in making every possible Arrangement for expediting your Return to the necessary Defence of Trinidad. Be assured, Sir, that the Inhabitants of Grenada will long remember their Obligations to you for your Exertions in their Behalf; and that I shall ever consider it a Happiness to have formed a personal Acquaintance

with

with an Officer, so entirely qualified to secure the Respect and Attachment of all, who have the Honor to know him.

I am with great Consideration and Regard,

Sir,

Your most faithful, and most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

K. F. MACKENZIE.

Don Cosimo de Churruca, &c. &c. &c."

The unfortunate Event of General Lindsay's Death happened on the 22d, and I will presently give the best Account of it I can, but must first pay Attention to what preceded that Catastrophe. The following Extracts of Letters between the President and General, after he set out on his Expedition, I do not think uninteresting.

" Saint George's, 15th March, 1795.

Sir,

I have just discovered by Accident, That Mr. Smith the Surveyor has not attended you on your Expedition; and, as his Acquaintance with the Spot you are approaching is more accurate than that of any Person you can have with you, from his having so lately surveyed it, and measured Lines on the Ground, I send him to you by an Express-Boat, and give him this Letter as an Introduction.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

K. F. MACKENZIE.

Brigadier General Lindsay."

" Gouyave, March 16th, 1795.

Dear Sir,

I am obliged to you for Mr. Smith. The Mules, every one, took themselves off, and the Negroes skulk out of the Way. I have no Money. I wrote to you Yesterday to send me Mules and Money—thirty Joes in Silver. I am endeavouring to get Mules, but have not

K

Heard

heard of one. I am straining every Nerve to get out to-morrow. I have ordered an Officer, two Serjeants, and fifty Privates, to embark in the Mars as a further Reinforcement to the Town of Saint George's.

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) COLIN LINDSAY.

His Honor the President."

" Saint George's, 16th March, 1795.

Sir,

It was thought advisable, in the first Proclamation published against the Insurgents, to leave the Period for their surrendering themselves indefinite, and to fix it, when necessary, by a subsequent Proclamation. As it is highly probable that the Insurgents, when their Camp is broken up, and they have no longer the Power of doing Mischief, may surrender in Numbers, and claim the Benefit of this Pardon, which is still open to them, and that the Leaders may be the first to secure themselves in this Manner from Punishment, it appears to me necessary, that the Period of it's Duration should be limited. Upon the Supposition, that you may be of the same Opinion, I have sketched, and inclose, a Proclamation by you to this Effect, which, when it has undergone any Alteration, you may find proper, may, if you please, be returned signed and sealed; and I will take immediate Steps for having it printed, and dispersed through the Country.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

Brigadier General Lindsay."

" INCLOSURE.

GRENADA.

By Brigadier General Lindsay Commanding in Chief
in the Island of Grenada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 4th instant, a general Pardon and Amnesty was graciously offered to all Persons

sons concerned in the Insurrection existing in this Island, upon their surrendering themselves, those only excepted, who have been guilty of Murder; And whereas it is necessary to make Examples of all those, who delay any longer to return to their Duty and Allegiance, I do therefore publish this my Proclamation, hereby declaring That the said Offer of His Majesty's general Pardon and Amnesty shall cease and determine in Days from the Date hereof, And that the Punishment, due to Traitors and Rebels, shall be executed on all the Individuals found in Arms against His Majesty's mild and lawful Authority, who do not, within the Time herein prescribed, surrender themselves at Head-Quarters.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Head-Quarters, &c.

(Signed)

COLIN LINDSAY (Seal.)"

" Saint George's, 16th March, 1795.

Sir,

I am this Moment honored with your Letter of this Morning. I send you thirty Joes in Silver by the Bearer, and will immediately collect all the Mules in the Neighbourhood, and forward them as early this Afternoon as possible. One hundred working Negroes will embark immediately for Gouyave. If more Negroes or Mules are wanting, I trust you will be able to get them much more expeditiously and safely from Revolution Hall, Boccage, and other friendly Estates, which surround you, and which Major James Hay, or any Gentleman acquainted with that District, can point out.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

K. F. MACKENZIE.

Brigadier General Lindsay."

" Saint

" Saint George's, March 16th, 1795.

Sir,

Agreeable to my Letter of this Morning, I herewith send you one hundred Negroes. Ensign Wilson of the Saint John's Regiment has just arrived, and has delivered a verbal Message from you, That you are fully supplied with Mules. As this Message is subsequent to your Letter of this Morning, I shall not send Mules from hence, as I purposed. Should you already have sufficient working Negroes, those now sent can be returned by the Vessel they go in.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

Brigadier General Lindsay."

" Grenada, March 16th, 1795.

Dear Sir,

I have received thirty Joes in Silver, and am much obliged to you for the Dispatch. I return you the Proclamation signed and filled up.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) COLIN LINDSAY.

His Honor K. F. Mackenzie Esq."

The Period of Duration limited by the General was seven Days, and the President had the Proclamation printed, and dispersed through the Country, with all possible Dispatch. Our Forces met with no Opposition at Gouyave, and General Lindsay proceeded with his little Army to attack the Enemy, on the 17th. They occupied two Posts situated, one above the other, on one of the highest Ridges of wood Land in the Island. The lower was carried about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, but not without very animated Exertions on the Part of the General, and the brave little Body of Troops under his Command. The Regulars behaved like Regulars. They did every Thing, which

Men

Men bred to Arms, and feeling the greatest martial Ardor, by both Courage and Conduct could do. The Brilliancy of the Militia struck the Regulars with Astonishment, and the Example set by both seemed to animate each other. They appeared to vie which should contribute most to the Glories of the Day, and the General led them on with a Gallantry, which surpasses all Praise. To so high a Pitch were his animal Spirits evidently worked up, That every Nerve in his Frame must have been a Conductor of vital Fire to his Heart. If any Fault could possibly be found with him, it was that of being a little too lively; for such Eagerness and Ardency did he feel in the Action, That he could not help snatching up the Musket of a Private that was shot near him, and using it himself. It would have been a great Gratification to His Honor the President to have received some Detail from General Lindsay of so splendid a Piece of Military Business: but he seemed to have been more fond of fighting, than of writing; and, tho' not quite so laconick as Cæsar used to be, was equally modest in his Letter to the President on the Occasion. I shall here give every Thing, which relates to the Matter, in his own Words.

“ Post at Fedone’s House, March 18th, 1795.

My dear Sir,

I have great Pleasure in testifying to you, That Nothing *could be better* than the Behaviour of the Militia in Yesterday’s Affair, which did not cost any Thing near the Number of Men we expected to lose. They shewed (meaning the Militia) the best Countenance; and every Soldier, in our regular Troops, remarked, that Nothing could be better. Our whole Loss is one Captain wounded, two Rank and File killed, and sixteen wounded, chiefly of the 9th Regiment, who bore the Brunt of the Attack. We hope to be in their Camp to-morrow.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

(Signed)

COLIN LINDSAY.

His Honor the President.”

The Captain wounded was the gallant Captain Sandieman. In Answer to the foregoing His Honor the President wrote as follows :

“ Saint George’s, 20th March, 1795.

Sir,

I was honored last Evening with your Letter of the 18th, and communicated to the Militia in Garrison the very flattering Mention you are pleased to make of those, who are with you. Their good Behavior gives the greatest Satisfaction, and I trust they will continue to deserve your good Opinion. A further Supply of above fifty working Negroes went to you Yesterday, which is all we could collect here. I hope you will find them sufficient ; but, if not, and the armed Negroes can be brought to Work by the offer of Money, I think they should be reasonably paid, and I will furnish you with the Means. Some Refreshments for the Officers and Men (a List of which is inclosed) accompany this in the Cornelia. We are very solicitous to hear the Event of your further Operations, and have every Hope, that they will be successful.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

Brigadier General Lindsay.”

On this Day (20th), or the next, the till then shining Faculties of General Lindsay appear to have become a little clouded ; for on the 21st he addressed a Letter to the President, which either shews an extreme Want of Recollection, or exhibits a Proof, That he had not kept up proper military Discipline, or continued to preserve due Authority in his Camp. I shall now transcribe all the material Passages, which form by much the greater Part, of that Letter, for the Purpose of letting my Readers see how evidently so bright a Star was then setting, and losing it’s Lustre as it went down.

“ Post

Post before Belvidere, March 21st, 1795.

Sir,

Upwards of one Half of the Militia having left me contrary to the most positive Orders, I have been prevented from carrying my Plans into Execution; and, as I shall not be able to act offensively until I have at least a Number equal to those, with which I set out, I thought it advisable to give the Part of the Militia, that remained behind, and who bore chearfully much Hardship from the extreme Badness of the Weather, Leave to return to St. George's to refresh themselves, under the positive Promise of returning in two Days, in which Time it is to be hoped, that the Weather may prove more favorable for active Operations. I rely upon the Navy, that they will prevent Supplies from getting to the Enemy from Guadaloupe or elsewhere. I beg Leave to add, That the utmost Exertion of every Individual will be necessary to follow up this Business; and it is with much Regret I hear, that there are many Persons doing no Duty at St. George's, that might be of great Use here, as I must repeat, That, if our Number should be reinforced to the Number before mentioned, it will not be more than adequate to the Service. I must request a Supply of Blankets and Shirts for my Troops, as, when they laid down their Haversacks to engage the Enemy, the Negroes stole them.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

COLIN LINDSAY.

His Honor the President."

None of the Militia, who came from the Camp, admit the Charge, I believe, of having left it without Permission; and, if that had really been the Case, they would hardly have ventured to quit their Station in such Numbers, unless they had seen an evident Relaxation of Discipline in the General, of which they took an Opportunity to avail themselves. It is plain too, That, if he positively refused a Leave of

Absence

Absence to some, there was no little Degree of Inconsistency and Caprice in his granting it so readily, and so very soon after to others. It must also be admitted, That Delays are dangerous, and That any Delay in a Case, where so much depended upon great Expedition as well as Exertion, in Order to follow up the Blow, which he had given the Enemy, might be attended with lasting ill Consequences. If it be contended, That the State of that Part of the Militia, which was with him, was such as to make a Visit to Saint George's indispensibly necessary for the Re-establishment of their Health, the Point contended for proves, That he was equally unreasonable, or inconsiderate, in denying the Indulgence to some, and granting those, whom he did indulge, so little Time, as two Days for their Recovery, or Refreshment, before their Return to their Post. In every Light therefore, that we view this good, and this brave Man's Conduct on that Occasion, we clearly must see, That he was not what he had been,—That he was the *Quantum mutatus ab illo—Heclore!* if I may borrow the Language of a Roman Poet, and That a fine Understanding was then in Ruins as it were, which really proved soon after to be the Case; for about Four in the Morning of the succeeding Day he put a Period to his own Existence with a Pistol. Reasoners upon the human Frame of Mind have endeavoured to prove, That Suicide must always be occasioned by Insanity. I have not Time to consider the Question here; and indeed, if I had, I might be charged with Digression, by discussing the Subject. I shall therefore only take the Liberty of remarking, That if Suicide be not the Result of Insanity, Nothing can excuse (according to a noble Sentiment of the Poet Mason) so unmanly a Desertion of our Post in the great Camp of Life, and presumptuously rushing into the Presence of the Almighty. General Lindsay had Nothing to reproach himself with, I think. It has been said indeed, That the not having pushed his Victory by marching to attack the Upper Camp of the Enemy, after he had driven them out of the lower, was

a Circumstance, which preyed exceedingly upon his Mind, and might have been the Cause of his committing the rash Act he did. But no one can ever call in Question either his Bravery, his professional Talents and Experience, or the Ardency of his Zeal in the Service on which he went. He must have felt a strong Conviction of this, and that Conviction, I think, must have afforded him so much secret Satisfaction, as to have prevented his Peace of Mind from being disturbed by such a Circumstance. I cannot therefore help ascribing the Act of Violence he committed upon himself to a Cause very different from Self-condemnation and Despair. From every Thing I have heard on the Subject of this fatal Disaster, it must have been occasioned by a febrile Affection of the brain, brought on through excessive Fatigue, impatient Anxiety of Mind to strike a decisive Blow at the Enemy in their last Retreat, getting frequently wet from Inclemency of Weather, bad Lodging, or in Fact no Lodging at all, and want of Rest from constant Vigilance. In Addition to all these co-operating Causes of Malady, or Derangement both in Body and Mind, there might possibly have been a pre-disposing one, which I know Nothing of except from Heartay, and therefore shall not state. All I now will say, before I take my Leave of the Subject, may Peace for ever be to his Manes! And may the living, where such Examples have been set, ever emulate the dead!!!

FROM THE DEATH OF GENERAL LINDSAY.

THE Death of General Lindsay, as may easily be conceived, threw every Thing into a State of extreme Confusion. Colonel Schaw, who succeeded to the Command, and the other Military Gentlemen at the Post, were of Opinion That, from the natural Strength of the Place then occupied by the Enemy, the Force we could spare for such a Service was not sufficient to act offensively with, as, when an Attack was made on the Enemy, it evidently would be necessary to approach them from two different Quarters of the Island at the same Time, to prevent
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their taking some new Situation among the Woods in their Rear, when forced to abandon the Post they held. His Honor the President, being, by the Death of General Lindsay, reinvested with the supreme military Command, lost no Time in stating in a Letter to Sir John Vaughan the then Situation of the Island, and urged His Excellency to afford us the most early Assistance. The President's Dispatches were forwarded on the 24th by Major Bell, Brigade Major to Sir John Vaughan, who had come from Martinique, a little Time before. The Rebels or Insurgents had increased very considerably in Number, and were ruining not only most of the Estates on the western Side of the Island, by Fire and Devastation, but extending their Ravages on the eastern. Almost every Night one Estate or other to the Northwest, West, or Southwest, was in Flames; and almost every Day we received Accounts of similar Destruction to the Northeast, East, and Southeast. To relate when each particular Estate was laid waste is needless. All, who are resident in the Island, must know; every absent Proprietor will no Doubt be made acquainted by his acting Representative with the Fate of his Property; and to such, as do me the Honor of reading this Pamphlet, and have no Concern in the landed Interest of the Island, a minute Detail would be tiresome. Whenever the Blaze of a Fire was seen from Saint George's, either Colonel Keith's light Cavalry under the Command of Major Ker or Captain M'Burnie, a Detachment of Colonel Garraway's Infantry, or the President's Aids de Camp, Judge Advocate, and a Party of Gentlemen, would go out to attack the Incendiaries: but the Villains always fled from an armed Force, and never stood, either to give, or receive a Volley; there generally being only one here and there, who would fire from a Bush, or out of a Cane-piece, and then run-away, so that we found these Excursions answered no End, and therefore dropt them. A large Party twice made a very considerable Circuit by Day,

the

the first Time on the southeast Side of the Island, and the second on the northwest, riding each Time from five and twenty to thirty Miles. But, tho' we saw great Numbers on the Heights around us, some of them armed, and others not, they did not dare descend to attack us, and we found it impracticable to get at them. In the second of these Circuits indeed we had almost surpris'd a Covey of them in one of their Haunts on the Grand Etang Road; for, having set out from Saint George's between Three and Four, we got to Madame Ache's, which was the Place they were at, just after Day; and, had it not been for the Activity, as well as Vigilance, of two of their Sentries, who descrying us from a Height above to the Right, first challenged with great Vivacity, and then with equal Alertness pushed off to give the Alarm, we must have taken some of them at least, for we found their Beds warm. A few indeed could hardly make their Escape, for they were within half Gun-shot; but, from many of our Pieces not going off, (as it was a rainy Morning), and those, that did go off, not hitting, they soon eluded our Attack by running into the Woods, where we could not pursue them. One Gentleman indeed, Mr. Charles Grant, (who was in Fort Matilda all the Time that intrepid old Warrior General Prescott defended it so nobly, of whom the General makes such honorable Mention in one of his public Letters, and who happened to be upon a Visit to the Judge-Advocate of this Island), did venture to penetrate the Wood, which had like to have cost him his Life; for the Writer of these Sheets, who was at no great Distance, tho' on the Outside, saw a daring Fellow, very near Mr. Grant, level his Musket at him, and, had it gone off, he must inevitably have dropt. After completely routing the Rascals at this Post, we proceeded to a second at a short Distance from it, where another Nest of them was said to be; but, when we got to it, we found the Birds had flown; and seeing it was in vain to pursue our intended Route any further on the Grand Etang Road, we turned, and struck a cross the Country to the

Northwest

Northwest as far as an Estate called Beaufejour. Finding my Review likely to swell to a much greater Extent than I ever conceived it would, I shall omit the Mention of a Number of minute Particulars, a Recital of which might possibly prove troublesome to myself, and be considered by my Readers as a Trespas on their Time. The President submitted to the professional Judgment of Colonel Schaw, with Respect to the Propriety of dropping for the Pretent the Project of an Attack on the upper Camp of the Enemy at Belvidere. But convinced That there was Nothing like Activity and Exertion to preserve the Health, and keep up the Spirits, both of our Regulars and Militia; determined That, if a Movement could not be made in one Place, there should be in some other, where it was practicable; and finding That the Rebels or Insurgents had taken Possession of Grenville Town, and were fortifying a Summit, called Pilot Hill, which overlooks the Harbor; the President, without Lots of Time, set on Foot an extremely well concerted Expedition against them in that Quarter. A Detail of the Events of this Expedition will necessarily occupy some Space; and, as they may, in my Opinion, be more properly introduced after a Relation of one or two intermediate Occurrences, I will first dispatch them, and then present to the Eye of the World a few military Scenes, as they will naturally pass in the Review of my Mind.

On the 23d a Boat arrived from Trinidad, with Dispatches for the President from His Excellency Don Chacon. In this Boat came a Monsieur Luffan, sent by the Governor of Trinidad; and, as Monsieur Luffan has long been a Resident in Grenada, was one of the Captives made by the Banditti at Gouyave early in the Morning of the 3d of March, contrived to get away from the Camp of the Insurgents with a great Deal of Address, or by a most ingenious Device, and gave a better Account of the Revolters, at least an Account that can be better depended upon, from the Character he bears, than any we had been able to collect before, or have been able to collect since, I will

will now run over with my Pen all the Particulars in his Narrative, which strike me as being material or interesting.

Monsieur Luffan's Narrative is substantially as follows:—His Door was broke open about Midnight the 2d of March. A Number of armed Men, among whom were Joachim Philip and one Etienne Ventour, burst into his Yard. Those two said they were Captains, and that he must deliver his Arms to five Men, who were sent up into his Room, and got from him a Gun, a Sword, and a Pair of Pistols. He was then taken by four Men before Dr. Hay's Door, where he saw a great many Prisoners. Philip and Ventour ordered a Detachment to conduct them directly to the Camp. The Prisoners expressed a Wish to be permitted to ride, but were refused, and obliged to walk. When they got to Belvidere, they were confined in a Coffee-Store, the Door of which was guarded by Negroes with Muskets and Cutlasses. Not long after Day the Party, who had been at La-Bay or Grenville Town, arrived. La Valette, who is one of those, who got Commissions from Guadaloupe, asked why any Prisoners had been made at Gouyave, and why they had not been all killed. He told Mr. Luffan That he would have him put to Death with the other Prisoners, because he was an Aristocrat, and boasted of having shot L'Abbé Peissonier in returning from La-Bay. He, however, shortly after, took Mr. Luffan out of Confinement, but charged him to have no Communication with the Prisoners. Negroes were hourly arriving with Plunder, and about Ten o'clock the Capture of Governor Home, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Farquhar, and several others, was announced. Upon this there was a Shout of Vive la Republique! and a Detachment sent to escort them. On the Arrival of these Gentlemen at the Camp, two Lines were formed of all the Negroes, some armed, and others not; and Governor Home, with his unfortunate Associates, was made to pass through the Centre to the Coffee-Store. Julien Fe-

don, shortly after, went to them, and carried an Interpreter (one Monsieur Olivier) with him. He accosted the Governor by "Here you are, Home, Tyrant of the French, my Prisoner. You must make them deliver up the Forts." Mr. Home replied "I am a Prisoner, and have no longer any Power in the Colony. I am resigned to my Fate, whatever you may make it." Fedon then told him, That he must write by a Flag of Truce, to have the Forts given up. The Flag, that has been mentioned, was sent. When Charles Nogues and Joachim Philip returned with the Answer of the President and Council, they said they had been well received, and explained the Answer, which Fedon called a very impertinent one. He said he must try other Means. Strong Detachments to plunder the different Parts of the Island, and shoot all the Whites they found, were sent out. People of Colour, from all Quarters, were constantly arriving with Plunder. When Fedon heard That some Vessels were coming up to Gouyave with Troops, he made Preparations to go and attack them. He set out on Thursday Morning at Four, and returned to the Camp about Ten o'Clock. He acknowledged he had had four Men killed, and eight wounded, one of whom afterwards died of his Wounds. The Day after Mr. Luffan arrived in the Camp, he was appointed to attend the Provision Store, and kept serving there from Six in the Morning till Nine at Night, Two Pieces of Cannon, which had been at Gouyave, and two Swivels, one of them at Grand Pauvre, and the other at Grand Roy, were brought from the lower Post to the upper. Three or Four hundred Negroes were ordered out every Day to bring in Provisions and Cattle. At first they consumed six Cattle a Day, and afterwards from eight to ten. Mr. Luffan was commanded to keep all the salt Meat and Fish in Case of a Siege, and to give out a Bunch of Plantains for every ten Persons; but, Provisions afterwards becoming scarce, he could only give out a Bunch for every twenty. When Fedon saw the Impression, which our Troops under General Lindsay were

were making on his Rebel-Forces, he ordered a Company to go and put the Prisoners to Death. But, upon some Person's observing to him, That he had better save their Lives, he recalled that sanguinary Order, and directed That they should be carried to the Heights of the upper Camp, where they were exposed for some Time upon the bare Earth to all the Inclemency of the Weather. When the Engagement was over, one Antoine Boisselin, a Mulatto, held up a white Man's Head by the Hair, and a Soldier's Coat, crying out Vive la Republique! Here is the Head of a Soldier, whom we have killed; and he immediately carried it to Fedon. A Negro, belonging to Mr. Ashwell, came into the Store, where Mr. Luffan was, to ask for some Rum, and shewed him the Musket of the Soldier, that had been killed. It was full of Blood, and the Fellow said he could now kill five English, and as many Aristocrats. There was great Confusion in the Camp; some were for going down to form an Ambuscade for the English, and others for waiting their Arrival on the Hill. The Opinion of the latter prevailed; and they kept a stronger Guard than ever that Night, from the Fear of an Attack. Mr. Luffan says That, when he left the Camp, they had two hundred Head of Cattle and eighty Sheep; but, exclusively of these, there was a Number dispersed about in the Woods near the Camp; That they had two Blacksmiths among them, and, by fixing a Forge, they were enabled to form the Bills of the Negroes into Pikes, which they gave them to fasten on long Sticks. The Way Mr. Luffan came to make his Escape was this. Their Commissary of War, a Son of Chevalier De Suze, applied to him for Money to assist the Republican Cause. Mr. Luffan told him he was ruined, and had Nothing left. De Suze replied, he might give him a Letter of Credit upon his Friends at Trinidad, to purchase Arms and Ammunition. Mr. Luffan said, That the only Friend he had at Trinidad, Monsieur Placet, was dead; but That, if he could be permitted to go himself to Trinidad, as he was in Trade, and People there had Confidence in him,

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he would procure on his own Account every Thing they wanted. This Device was succesful; for the very next Morning he received a Letter in the Hand-writing of Etienne Le Riche, who acted as Secretary in the Camp, desiring him to come up to Head-Quarters, in Order that he might go on the Expedition proposed. He accordingly went to Fedon, who said he must accompany Alexandre, to procure what they wanted at Trinidad, agreeably to a Note, which was given him. The Articles put down were 4 or 5000 lbs. of Powder, and as many Cutlasses, Muskets, and spare Flints, of which there was a great Scarcity. Alexandre was also instructed to bring as many Americans as they might find loaded with Provisions. Fedon made Mr. Luffan indorse two Bills of Exchange, one drawn by Clozier Darceuil for £. 750 Sterling, and the other by Clozier Saint Marie for £. 300 Sterling, which last Saint Marie was compelled to draw against his Inclination. Several made what they called patriotic Gifts. Pere Pascal gave 40 Joes without being asked, which occasioned great Applauses. Alexandre had Orders to expedite Mr. Luffan directly with the Muskets to Grenville Bay, and to engage as many Persons as he could, to come over and join them. Alexandre carried a Number of Letters for different Persons of Colour to assist him, particularly one for Michel Beleran, Brother-in Law of Fedon, who was to appear as the Purchaser of the Muskets. After having executed his Commission at Trinidad, Alexandre was not to return immediately to Grenada, but to freight a neutral Vessel to carry him to Guadeloupe with a Letter from Fedon for Victor Hugues, requesting him to send Commissaries with Arms, Ammunition, and Mortars, to besiege Richmond Hill. He boasted in that Letter of having had several Battles with the English, in all of which he had the Assurance to say he had been victorious. Mr. Luffan says, That he and Alexandre were sent off on Horseback to Grenville Bay, accompanied by Breuil, a Mill-carpenter, and That he and Alexandre embarked from thence for Trinidad in a little Fishing-
ing.

ing-boat, which had four Mariners, two Whites of the Names of Portaille and Nicolas, a Saint Vincent Mulatto, whose Name he does not know, and a Free Negro Man named Hypolite Bose. They sailed the 18th of March about Noon, and arrived at the Carenage in Trinidad the 19th in the Afternoon. Alexandre set off directly for Michel Belrand's House in the Country, to furnish him with Money for the Purchase of the Articles wanted, intrusting the Box, in which the Remainder, of the Money he had brought, was, to one Elie a Free Negress. Mr. Luffan took the Opportunity of Alexandre's Absence to get away, and, carrying the Bills of Exchange with him, went to one Benoit Dert's, who lent him a Canoe at Midnight, to go to Port D'Espagne. He arrived there at half after Five in the Morning, and waited with Don Chacon's Corps de Garde till His Excellency rose, when he made a Deposition in Writing of every Circumstance he remembered, and requested Don Chacon to send him to Grenada, That he might make known what he had related to him. This Don Chacon in the readiest and kindest Manner imaginable promised to do, and concealed him in a Chamber in the Government-House till Eight at Night, when Mr. Black conducted him to the Wharf, and put him on Board a Boat for Grenada,—Mr. Luffan having first given Don Chacon a Description of Alexandre.

I believe I have extracted the Substance of the Narrative, which Monsieur Luffan first gave upon his Examination in this Island: but he afterwards recollected some Particulars, which I think ought not to be passed over by me, as they are a fresh Proof of the ferocious Disposition of that sanguinary Monster Fedon and his Myrmidons, and also give us the best Information we have been able to procure of their Strength or Force, at least of what it was when Mr. Luffan got away from their Camp. On the 4th of March the two Sons of Eustache Marceil happened to say in the Hearing of Fedon, That a Monsieur

-seur De la Guillotiere was an Aristocrat, upon which that Savage had him instantly shot. He also had a Mulatto Man of the Name of Cook shot for only being supposed to have made a Coffin for one of the unfortunate Men, whom some of his Bloodhounds butchered in Grenville Town. One Rogon had the Command of a Company of Negroe in the Marquis Quarter, and had murdered no less than a dozen Women and Children on different Estates. Two of his Company, not so ferocious as himself, presumed to say Something to him on the Perpetration of such multiplied Acts of horrid Barbarity, upon which Rogon ordered his Second in Command to shoot them. One of the two escaped, and the other had only his Horse killed under him. For no other Offence than the not having been able to glut the Revenge of his brutal Commanding Officer, he was immediately shot himself. Fedon, on hearing of all these Murders, affected to be touched at their Atrocity, and ordered a Detachment out to bring in the Tyger. When Rogon was conducted to the Camp, Fedon, like Satan reproving Sin, immediately began reprimanding him for his Commission of so many shocking Barbarities, and with very little Ceremony had *him* shot. With Respect to the Strength or Force of these Devils, Mr. Luffan states, That it was divided into seven Companies, amounting in the Whole to 610 Men, but That not all even of these were armed with Muskets; That, besides those Regular Companies, there were others, who went out to plunder; That he believes they had been joined by about 6000 Negroes, but few of whom (comparatively speaking) had any Arms at all, some of those few having Cutlasses, and most only Pikes manufactured from Bills; That the aggregate Number in the Camp (including Whites, Women, and Children) was 7200, having one Day given out that Number of Rations; and That, besides small Arms, they had two Six-pounders and two Swivels, as I have already mentioned.

On the 26th at Night a Spanish Schooner, called Felicité, was sent in by Captain Watkins of His Majesty's Ship Resource. She had on Board Alexandre, who was going from Trinidad to Guadaloupe. Captain Watkins had before this taken a Privateer called the Passe-partout, in which two free Persons of Color had come from Guadaloupe with Dispatches from Victor Hugues for Fedon, and had unluckily landed before the Resource fell in with the Privateer. I cannot here help paying a Tribute, *en passant*, to the Merits of Captain Watkins; for I am well persuaded the Colony is much indebted to his Services. He has on all Occasions manifested the warmest Zeal for it's Welfare; and, owing in a great Measure to his Vigilance, in cruising round the Island for the Interception of Supplies, that might be coming to the Rebels or Insurgents, they in all Probability have been disappointed of many, which they would otherwise have received. On the 31st Alexandre was tried by a Court Martial and found guilty of taking up Arms, joining a Number of His Majesty's rebellious Subjects, and assisting them in an Endeavor to subvert His Majesty's Government in this Island, for which he was adjudged to be hanged. This Sentence was executed about Noon on the 2nd of April in the Market-Place. Just as he was turned off the Rope gave Way, and he was obliged to wait till an other could be procured. He appeared to meet his Fate with extreme Insensibility, speaking to no One but a Priest, who attended him to the Gallows, and to the Priest very little. On the Day before his Execution, the Judge-Advocate, who, with an excellent Understanding, possesses also as excellent a Heart, announced his Doom to him in a most feeling Letter, to which he returned as unfeeling an Answer. I am sure my Readers will be pleased with the former, and therefore, by Permission of the Judge Advocate, I will here give them a Copy.

"S. r."

“ Sir,

It is with sincere Regret, that I am called upon to execute a most painful Part of my Duty, in informing you, That, after a fair, just, and impartial Trial, You have been found guilty of taking up Arms, and joining a certain Number of His Majesty's rebellious Subjects in endeavoring to subvert His Majesty's Government in the Island of Grenada, and That you are, in Consequence, sentenced to be hanged Tomorrow, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve. I will not at present enlarge upon the Heinousness of the Crime of endeavoring to substitute for a mild, parental, and beneficent Government the arbitrary and ferocious Despotism of a few sanguinary Individuals, selected from the lowest and most abandoned Classes of Society. I would rather endeavor to point your Views to that all-merciful God, before whom every one of us sooner or later, but YOU most certainly must in a very few revolving Hours appear. I would urge to you Resignation to his all-powerfull Will, and sincere Repentance of your past Transgressions, that you may be yet received into the Mercy of your Maker. To assist this desirable End, if you will signify to me any Clergyman, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, whom you would wish to assist you in spiritual Concerns, particular Care shall be taken, That he have free Access to you.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH BEETE,
Judge Advocate General,
April 1st, 1795.

Pierre Alexandre.”

To this kind, compassionate, and awakening Letter the hardy Criminal returned the following Answer, or rather a Paper-writing, by Way of Answer, of the following Tenor, for it neither had Direction, Date, nor any Kind of Address:

“ Je

“ Je dois perdre la Vie demain d'après votre Lettre. Rapelle Luf-
 fan, demande lui s'il peut faire serment de Deposition, qu'il a fait
 contre moi ; s'il ne fait pas, que tout le Monde etait forcer a faire ser-
 vice dans le Camp, et lui, qui a toujours été enfermé dans le Magasin
 à Vivres, que pouvoit 'il voir de ce qui se passoit en Haut. Je ne
 suis pas Deserteur, puisque je me suis rendu à mon Devoir, c'est en y
 allant que j'ai été obligé de faire comme les autres par force, ou de
 bon gré. Je ne revoque pas la Sentence ; je sçais qu'il faut mourir.
 Un Deserteur est ordinairement fusillé ; je preferois ce genre de mort.
 Je suis François, et pas enrollé au Service de sa Majesté Britannique.

J'envoye une Lettre au Pere Felicien, etant Catholique Romaine
 faites la lui parvenir.

(Signed) P. ALEXANDRE,
 Natif de Toulouse en France.”

Two Letters, which were discovered on Board the Felicité, appeared
 to point at some Mischief, that was plotting in Trinidad. His Honor
 the President, therefore, lost no Time in forwarding to Don Chacon
 those Letters, together with the Agreement made for the Hire of the
 Vessel, and the Examination of the Persons taken on Board, as far as
 it was interesting to that Island, assuring Don Chacon in the Letter he
 addressed to him on the Occasion, That he was urged to do so, not
 only from the Consideration of the good Faith subsisting between His
 Catholic Majesty and our Sovereign, but also from an earnest Desire
 to evince to His Excellency how strongly he felt our Obligation to him
 for his late Exertions in our Favor. Upon the Receipt of these Ad-
 vices Don Chacon immediately took proper Measures to secure the
 Tranquility of his Government, which might otherwise have been dis-
 turbed by some treacherous French, who had got into that Colony.
 My Attention is now called to those military Operations, which I de-
 ferred entering into a Detail of for a little, That, when I did begin to

" Sir,

It is with sincere Regret, that I am called upon to execute a most painful Part of my Duty, in informing you, That, after a fair, just, and impartial Trial, You have been found guilty of taking up Arms, and joining a certain Number of His Majesty's rebellious Subjects in endeavoring to subvert His Majesty's Government in the Island of Grenada, and That you are, in Consequence, sentenced to be hanged Tomorrow, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve. I will not at present enlarge upon the Heinousness of the Crime of endeavoring to substitute for a mild, parental, and beneficent Government the arbitrary and ferocious Despotism of a few sanguinary Individuals, selected from the lowest and most abandoned Classes of Society. I would rather endeavor to point your Views to that all-merciful God, before whom every one of us sooner or later, but YOU most certainly must in a very few revolving Hours appear. I would urge to you Resignation to his all-powerfull Will, and sincere Repentance of your past Transgressions, that you may be yet received into the Mercy of your Maker. To assist this desirable End, if you will signify to me any Clergyman, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, whom you would wish to assist you in spiritual Concerns, particular Care shall be taken, That he have free Access to you.

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To this kind, compassionate, and awakening Letter the hardy Criminal returned the following Answer, or rather a Paper-writing, by Way of Answer, of the following Tenor, for it neither had Direction, Date, nor any Kind of Address:

" Je

“ Je dois perdre la Vie demain d’après votre Lettre. Rapelle Luf-
 fan, demande lui s’il peut faire serment de Deposition, qu’il a fait
 contre moi ; s’il ne fait pas, que tout le Monde était forcé de faire ser-
 vice dans le Camp, et lui, qui a toujours été enfermé dans le Magasin
 à Vivres, que pouvoit il voir de ce qui se passoit en Haut. Je ne
 suis pas Deserteur, puisque je me suis rendu à mon Devoir, c’est en y
 allant que j’ai été obligé de faire comme les autres par force, ou de
 bon gré. Je ne revoque pas la Sentence ; je sçais qu’il faut mourir.
 Un Deserteur est ordinairement fusillé ; je préférerois ce genre de mort.
 Je suis François, et pas enrôlé au Service de sa Majesté Britannique.

J’envoie une Lettre au Pere Felicien, étant Catholique Romaine
 faites la lui parvenir.

(Signed) P. ALEXANDRE,
 Natif de Toulouse en France.”

Two Letters, which were discovered on Board the Felicité, appeared
 to point at some Mischief, that was plotting in Trinidad. His Honor
 the President, therefore, lost no Time in forwarding to Don Chacon
 those Letters, together with the Agreement made for the Hire of the
 Vessel, and the Examination of the Persons taken on Board, as far as
 it was interesting to that Island, assuring Don Chacon in the Letter he
 addressed to him on the Occasion, That he was urged to do so, not
 only from the Consideration of the good Faith subsisting between His
 Catholic Majesty and our Sovereign, but also from an earnest Desire
 to evince to His Excellency how strongly he felt our Obligation to him
 for his late Exertions in our Favor. Upon the Receipt of these Ad-
 vices Don Chacon immediately took proper Measures to secure the
 Tranquility of his Government, which might otherwise have been dis-
 turbed by some treacherous French, who had got into that Colony.
 My Attention is now called to those military Operations, which I de-
 sired entering into a Detail of for a little, That, when I did begin to
 give

give an Account of them, I might not have the Thread of my Narrative broken.

As soon after General Lindsay's Death as His Honor the President could hold a Council of War, he did ; and, having had his meditated Plan of Operation against the Rebels or Insurgents at Grenville Bay approved by the Board, he addressed a Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Schaw, of which the following is a Copy :—

“ Grenada, 24th March, 1795.

Sir,

I have the Honor to acquaint you, That it has this Day been determined in a Council of War, to maintain for the present the Post you occupy, and to act offensively from thence against the Enemy, as *Occasion may offer*. A Post is immediately to be formed at Grenville Bay for the Protection of that Quarter, consisting of one Captain, two Subalterns, and fifty Men from His Majesty's Troops, and the same Detachment from the Militia. The Regular Troops are to be drawn from your Post, and replaced by an equal Detachment of Militia. Major Stewart, who is well acquainted with the Country, will go round with the Detachment, and give them every assistance and Advice, which his Knowledge of local Circumstances can suggest. The necessary Orders, for carrying this Service into Execution, will be forwarded immediately.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

K. F. MACKENZIE.

Lieutenant Colonel Schaw.”

More Misconceptions having been entertained, and more Misrepresentations having been made, respecting the Events, which happened between the Death of General Lindsay on the 22nd of March and the Arrival of General Nicolls on the 14th of April, than respecting

those

those which took Place in the preceding Period of this Rebellion, I shall now endeavour to detail our Military Operations in the second Stage of the Business at fuller Length. On the 24th of March, the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia was ordered to embark from Saint George's that Afternoon for Gouyave, there to take Post till further Orders. On the 25th a Detachment from the Saint George's Regiment, of one Captain, two Subalterns, and fifty Men, was ordered to embark the next Morning for the same Place, and to march from thence to the Military Post at Belvidere, there to do Duty till further Orders. The Detachments of the Saint Andrew's and Saint David's Regiments, doing Duty on Richmond Hill, and at Saint George's, were ordered to embark at the same Time. On their Arrival at Gouyave a Detachment of one Captain, two Subalterns, and fifty Men was ordered to be formed from these two Corps, to join a Detachment of one Captain, two Subalterns, and fifty Men from His Majesty's Troops at Belvidere, and wait for further Orders. On the 26th Orders were given That, immediately upon the Arrival at Belvidere of the Captain, two Subalterns, and fifty Men from the Saint George's Regiment, the Detachment ordered the Day preceding of one Captain, two Subalterns, and fifty Men from His Majesty's Troops at Belvidere, should march to Gouyave, and there embark with the Detachments of the Saint Andrew's and Saint David's Regiment also ordered the Day preceding, and from thence proceed to La Bay in the armed Ship Flying Fish and armed Schooner Pegasus, there to debark, and take Post, if it could be effected, upon such Ground as should be pointed out by Major Stewart of the Saint Patrick's Regiment, who was to accompany the Detachment as a Volunteer. The Flying Fish was to cover the Debarkation, and remain to protect the Party. On the 28th Orders were given, That Colonel Schaw should maintain his Post at Belvidere, until the Detachment ordered for La Bay had reasonable Time after their Departure to get round, and effect their Debarkation ;.

tion ;—That one Captain, two Subalterns, two Serjeants, two Corporals, and forty Rank and File of the Detachment from the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia then at Gouyave should be mounted on Horseback, and with an Officer and twelve Privates of the Troop of Light Cavalry, armed with Muskets and Bayonets, should leave Gouyave at such Time as the Commanding Officer there should order, and proceed from thence to the Dwelling-house on the Observatory Estate, where they were to remain until they saw the Ship Flying Fish shew certain Signals,—and, immediately upon seeing those Signals, they were to proceed to La Bay, and co-operate with the Troops to be landed there, in the intended Attack upon the Enemy, to the Utmost of their Power, in such Manner as the Officer Commanding the Detachment from the Saint Patrick's Regiment should, from Circumstances at the Time, find necessary to order ;—That the Flying Fish and Schooner Pegasus, with the Detachments of Troops and Militia on Board, should proceed immediately to La Bay with certain Signals, and there debark those Detachments at such Place as should be pointed out by Major Stewart of the Saint Patrick's Regiment, and, as soon as such Debarkation should be begun, certain other signals should be hoisted ; That the Troops and Militia, when landed from the Flying Fish and Pegasus, should co-operate with the Detachments from the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia and from the Troop of Light Cavalry against the Enemy, to the Utmost of their Power, in such Manner as the Officer Commanding the Detachment of Regular Troops should order, and take Post in such Place as Major Stewart should approve of as a Post capable of being maintained ;—That, as soon as the Post, so to be taken, should be rendered sufficiently secure, the Detachment from the Saint Patrick's Regiment, or such Part of it, as in the Judgment of the Officer Commanding the Detachment of Regular Troops could be spared, should return to Gouyave,—but That the Detachment from the Troop of Light Cavalry should remain at the Post.

Post so to be taken at La Bay, and do Duty there under the Orders of the Officer Commanding at the Post;—That no Volunteers whatever should accompany any of the Detachments from Gouyave to La Bay, except such as should be approved of in Writing by Lieutenant Colonel Gahagan Commanding at Gouyave;—That, when the Detachments from the Saint Patrick's Regiment and Troop of Light Cavalry left Gouyave, Colonel Schaw should immediately march down from the Camp at Belvidere to Gouyave a Detachment from the Line of one Subaltern, one Serjeant, two Corporals, and thirty Rank and File, to re-inforce the Post at Gouyave, and remain there till the Return of the Detachment of the Saint Patrick's Regiment from La Bay to Gouyave; That the Flying Fish and Pegasus should be under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the Regular Troops so embarked;—That the Flying Fish, after the Debarkation at La Bay, should remain at Anchor there, to protect the different Detachments, and Post so to be occupied at La Bay;—and That the Pegasus (as soon after taking such Post as the Officer Commanding there might think she could be spared) should go to Sea, and cruise near the Island of Grenada between La Bay and Levera Point, so as to intercept in the most effectual Manner all Supplies, that might be intended for the Enemy, and all Boats or Vessels, which might be sent out by them. I have been thus particular in stating the Orders, which His Honor the President issued on the Occasion, That my Readers may see how much Thought he must have exercised, and what Pains he took, to insure the Success of the Expedition. The Flying Fish and Pegasus left Gouyave the 29th of March; and, no Information having been received on the 31st, of their Arrival at Grenville or La Bay, His Honor directed Matthew Byles Esquire, his Secretary, to address a Letter to the Commanding Officer there, of which the following is a Copy.

“Ten

"Ten o'Clock, Tuesday Evening, 31st March,

Sir,

No Information having been received as yet, of the Arrival of the Flying Fish and Pegasus, the President sends round the Bearer for Intelligence. He has Orders, if he sees the Vessels at La Bay, to run in, and wait one Hour for any Letters you may have to send round by him. His Honor expressly directs That he may not be detained longer, but ordered back to Saint George's.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

MATHER BYLES,

The Commanding Officer
Grenville Bay."

The Flying Fish and Pegasus, it seems, were driven to Leeward by the Current. They returned to Saint George's on the 3d of April; and, in Order to shew the President's unremitted Attention to the public Service, I will here give my Readers a Copy of a Letter, which he wrote to the Commanding Officer at Gouyave, on their Return.

"Grenada, 3d April, 1795.

Sir,

The Flying Fish and Pegasus have just returned here, having been driven to Leeward by the Current. I find the Party landed at Levera, and That they were not in Possession of Pilot Hill last Evening at Dark. I am extremely anxious, lest they should be in Want of Necessaries, and have ordered the Ships again to proceed instantly towards La Bay, watch along Shore for the Situation of the Party, and support and supply it. If you have any Application from the Party for Succors of Men, Ammunition, or Provisions, you are to support them to the Utmost of your Power, and require every additional Assistance, which can be given by the Commanding Officer at the Camp before Balvidere,

Belvidere, consistent with the Safety of your respective Posts. The Master of the two Vessels will shew you their Orders; but, if any Circumstance render it necessary, you have Authority to alter them. If the Fan Fan can be made of Service for the Party, use her.

I am, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE

Officer Commanding
at Gouyave."

For Fear of being too minute in my Details, I shall pass over most of the Occurrences at Sea, in the Course of their Passage from Gouyave, of the Flying Fish and Pegasus. The foregoing Letter of His Honor the President shews, That the Party landed at Levera, which is a little to the Eastward of the north-east Extremity of the Island, about ten Miles from La Bay or Grenville Town; Captain Gurdon of the 58th having the Command of the Regulars, and Captain M'Caskil, of the Saint Andrew's Regiment, who had formerly been in His Majesty's Service, having the Command of the Militia. It was a Matter of extreme Disappointment, as well to the President, who had planned the Expedition, as to all the Officers, who had, with joyful Expectations of Success, most readily embarked on the Service, That they could not effect a Landing at their Place of Destination. But there is no commanding Winds and Currents. The Night after the two Vessels left Gouyave, they met with a heavy Gale, which, with an adverse Current, obliged the two Captains to make for the Isle of Ronde, in Order to fetch the Port of Grenville or La Bay. When they arrived off Grenville, they found the Roman Emperor, a Ship belonging to George Shand, Esquire, which the Enemy had got Possession of, so moored within the Chains, as to form a Kind of Barrier at the Mouth of the Harbor; and the Pilot was of Opinion, That the Vessels could not ride with Safety in the Offing, on Account of the high Sea, that was running.

running. Captain Gurdon, therefore, was obliged to think of ~~some~~ other Place of Debarkation; and, it having been found impracticable to land at Telescope-Point, which forms the northern Extremity of the Bay, the Flying Fish and Pegasus were put about, and Levera was the nearest Part of the Island they could fetch. Here too they found a high Sea running; and had not, most fortunately for our little Armament, Captain Watkins in His Majesty's Ship Resource ~~have~~ in Sight, they could not have disembarked without very great Danger, on Account of the Smallness of the Boats belonging to the Flying-Fish and Pegasus. But, as soon as the Resource came up, Captain Watkins, with his usual Readiness to forward the public Service, and that lively Attention, which he constantly pays to every Kind of Duty, immediately had the Boats of His Majesty's Ship put out, and, by the judicious Directions which he gave, effected the Landing of the Troops in excellent Order, without the Loss of a single Man. When they had all got ashore, they formed; and Captain Gurdon marched them to an Estate, called the Observatory, about five Miles from Grenville, where he found Captain M'Kenzie, with the Detachment of the Saint Patrick's Regiment, that marched from Gouyave along the Sea-coast, had taken Post two Days before. On Thursday the 2nd of April Captain Gurdon proceeded to attack the Enemy upon Pilot-Hill. The President received an Account of this Expedition the Day after, in a Letter from Captain Gurdon; and, as that Letter is now lying before me, and seems to be pretty circumstantial, I shall give my Readers a Relation of the Business in his own Words:

“ Observatory-House, Friday, April 3d, 1795.

Sir,

I proceeded Yesterday Morning to attack the Insurgents on Pilot Hill, leaving only a sufficient Force here to protect some sick Men. When I advanced near La Bay, they first made a Stand with about one hundred

hundred Men at Paradise Negro-houses, from which they were dislodged, but still kept up a Fire on Captain M'Caskil's Company, (which I had sent to scour to the Right) and wounded two of my Men, but not dangerous. On my advancing with the main Body along the Road, they fired a Cannon at us, which, by the Ball which we got, appears to be a Nine-pounder, and mortally wounded one of my Grenadiers so bad, that he died before he could reach this Place. I then got my Men under Cover of a Hill, when they fired a second Ball, but it fell a little short of us. I then went with Major Stewart to see their Position and Force from a Hill called Telescope-house, when, to our great Surprise, they manifestly, by the Sheds on Pilot-Hill, had two Pieces of Cannon, and full two hundred Men, and all the adjoining Heights covered with Men, principally armed with Muskets. In short, they appeared so strong and so well prepared for us, That on my consulting Colonel M'Donald and other Gentlemen, they agreed That I must lose at least one, if not two Thirds of my Men, before I could gain the Hill, and That my Force was so small, that it would be impossible to keep Possession of it afterwards. They therefore, as well as myself, thought it more prudent and advisable to return and keep Possession of this Hill, until I should inform you of their Strength and Position. I consequently sent the wounded Men and Ammunition off immediately, and by remaining at Paradise Negro-Houses for about an Hour or more with the Troopers, after I had sent the whole Body away, I effected a safe Retreat for the Whole; and was very happy in being able to bring here my Grenadier, who died about half an Hour after he was shot, and the two wounded Men of the Militia, who, I am happy to add, are both likely to do well. Their Names are Mr. Boyd of Sauter, and Mr. Powel of Dunfermlin. While I remained with the Troopers at Paradise Negro houses, a Brig bore in Sight off La Bay, evidently intended for that Port, as she hoisted a Signal for a Pilot, but was spoke by the Ship Flying Fish and Schooner Pegasus, when she

went off to Leeward with them, in Consequence, as I suppose, of not being able to weather Telescope Point; by which I am left here without any Provisions or Bread, and there are scarce any Plantains to be found. I also have no Communication whatever by Sea, and am forced to send this by Land to Gouyave. I hope you will take all these Things into your Consideration, and favor me with your Orders as speedily as possible, particularly as the Surgeon Mr. Drysdale has just reported to me, That there are nine Men very ill with Fevers, two wounded Men, and a considerable Number with sore Legs. By a Woman, who has a Husband in the Enemy's Camp, and was brought in here last Night, I find That, the Day before Yesterday, they sent a Reinforcement to La Bay from Belvidere Camp, and Yesterday Morning early another still larger, so that they evidently must have had Information of the intended Attack.

I remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed) PHILIP B. GURDON,
Captain 58th Regiment, Commandant.

His Honor the President."

I am no professional Soldier, and therefore shall not presume to offer an Opinion, or make any Animadversion of my own, on this Retreat of Captain Gurdon. It certainly has been extremely censured: but as Captain Gurdon not long after gave an incontrovertible Proof of the greatest Intrepidity; and as, before he retreated, he is said to have consulted Colonel M'Donald and Major Stewart of the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia, and Major Rush of the Saint David's Regiment, it cannot reasonably be supposed, either That Gentlemen of their Character would have concurred in Opinion with Captain Gurdon, or That Captain Gurdon would have entertained an Idea of retreating, had it not appeared in his and their Eyes an Act of Rashness to assail Pilot Hill, crowded as it was with Rebels evidently prepared to receive them, and surrounded

surrounded as they were by Multitudes of armed Insurgents on the Heights. In the Opinion, however, of a great many, the Attempt ought to have been made. It has been said, That the Importance of the Post should have made Captain Gurdon run all Risks; That there is not *Ground enough* on the Top of the Hill to contain *more than* two hundred Men; That the Hill was at that Time assailable all round, Nothing having been done to render it inaccessible any where; That the two Pieces of Cannon which the Insurgents had, could not have played in all Directions; That it appeared afterwards they were extremely distressed for Ammunition; That even a Repulse would have been better than a premature Retreat; That Nothing glorious can ever be achieved without a Spirit of Enterprize; and That, with Respect to the Crowds of armed Insurgents on the surrounding Heights, if they had had Courage to descend, and face our little Army on plain Ground, as soon as their irregular Ardor had been damped by one firm Fire, they would most probably have turned their Backs, and have given our brave Troops no further Trouble than in pursuing them. Such are the Sentiments I have heard expressed by some, while others have approved the Caution of Captain Gurdon. After this Retreat Nothing worth relating occurred in this Quarter for some Days, and therefore I shall now pass over to the other Side of the Island, where some Occurrences of Moment call my Attention. On the of March Lieutenant Colonel Este arrived at Saint George's from Martinique, to supply the Place of Lieutenant Colonel Schaw, who was ordered there by Sir John Vaughan; and on the 2d of April arrived at Gouyave the London Fleet of Merchantmen under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Solebay, with Transports having the 25th and 29th Regiments on Board. The whole Force was landed at Gouyave, and that Circumstance occasioned some little Degree of Surprise, as well as Disappointment, to His Honor the President; for he was very desirous That the Troops which Sir John Vaughan

Vaughan had ordered to this Island, should be debarked in three Divisions, one at Grenville Bay, another at Gouyave or Charlotte Town, and the third at Saint George's, as will appear from a Letter he addressed to the Officer Commanding the Reinforcement, of which the following is a Copy.

“ Grenada, 31st March, 1795.

Sir,

His Excellency Sir John Vaughan having written to me, That he has given Orders, on the Arrival of the Troops expected from Barbados, to send a strong Detachment to suppress a dangerous Insurrection existing in this Island, which we have not at present Force to act against; and having recommended to me to send a Vessel to Windward to meet you with Information and Advice, I have ordered Mr. Chapman, who will have the Honor to deliver this, to proceed immediately to Barbados, and make a full Communication to you of the present State of our Affairs. From the Situation of the Enemy, which he will explain, I am fully of Opinion That the only effectual Way of attacking them will be to approach the several Avenues to their Camp at the same Time, which will render it impracticable for them to take any new Situation in the Woods. For this Purpose, I would propose That the Force under your Command should be debarked in three Divisions, one at Grenville Bay, one at Charlotte Town, and one at Saint George's. These Landings will in all Probability be effected without Difficulty, as the Enemy keep in the Heights, and I have established Posts at Charlotte Town and Grenville, to secure the landing Places there. I shall exert myself to have every Thing in Readiness for immediately marching the Detachments on their Debarkation, as the Success will in great Measure depend on the Promptitude of our Movements.

Left

Lest any unlooked for Accident should oblige us to desert the Posts of Grenville Bay, and Charlotte Town, (the first commonly called La Bay, and the latter Gouyave), you will please to direct the Vessels, as they approach, to shew

which Signal, when seen, will be answered from the Post by or, if there should be no Flag-staff, by

The signals were particularised in the President's Letter

I refer you to Mr. Chapman for every particular Information you may wish to receive, and have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

This Letter was received by the Commanding Officer of the Reinforcement ordered by Sir John Vaughan to Grenada, before the Transports made the Land; but, owing to what Reason I never heard, all the Troops were landed at Gouyave, and, except a Detachment of two hundred and fifty Men under the Command of Major Mallory of the 29th, marched immediately to our Camp before Belvidere. That Detachment embarked the Day after for Saint George's, where they arrived the same Day, and on the 4th, about Ten in the Morning, marched to take Post on a Height called Michell's near the Grand Etang. But, when they got to Madame Ache's, they were attacked by a Party of Insurgents, who killed a Serjeant, and wounded an Officer and four Privates. His Honor the President, on hearing the Firing, rode out attended by Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell one of his Aids de Camp, Captain Rogers, the Judge Advocate, and three or four other Gentlemen. They had no Idea, that so strong a Detachment would have met with any Resistance on the Part of the Insurgents, and found indeed, when they came to the Spot, that the Attack made on the Detachment had been a very loose and irregular one, which, from the Nature of it, annoyed them a good Deal, without their

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having it in their Power to return with any Degree of Effect the Fire they received. The Rascals had not Courage to come out of their Ambuscade, and face our Troops fairly, but at the same Time watched their Opportunities of attempting to do all the Mischief they could. Part of the Detachment had advanced to a Post a little beyond Madame Ache's; and, as Major Mallory was going from one Post to the other alone, two Villains, a Negro, and a Mulatto, sprang out of a Thicket, seized him, wounded him, and were very near pulling him off his Horse: but by great Presence of Mind, and Exertion, he at last escaped from their ruffian Hands. His Honor the President, finding That the Rebels or Insurgents at Belvidere and La Bay kept up a constant Intercourse, and that by Means of such Intercourse their Camp at Belvidere got a Number of Supplies, was very desirous to establish a Post at Michell's, which lies between the two Places, for the Purpose of cutting off that Communication. To effect this the Detachment under Major Mallory was ordered out: but I am sorry to say that very desirable Object of the President's Wishes was never accomplished, and why it was not will best appear from a Number of Letters, or Extracts of Letters, which I shall now proceed to lay before my Readers.

“ Sir,

Am extremely mortified to inform you, That am afraid, I shall not be able to proceed with the Detachment under my Command, to the Grand Etang, immediately, as I find myself very unwell, from an accidental Circumstance, which renders me, at present, unfit for actual Service; however, I shall be happy to do any Thing in my Power for the Good of the Cause: am also fearful, if we leave this Post, without a strong Guard, our Communications may be easily cut off with Saint George's; convinced, That every Party will be liable to the same Attack from the Ridge received Yesterday: 'tis not in my Power to leave behind any Part of this Detachment, as they are barely sufficient for the

the Service intended. Since writing the above, am favored with your's of Yesterday, am much obliged to you for the Party sent for the Protection of the wounded; Serjeant Clarke, who was so badly wounded, died last Night: accept my Thanks for the Shoes and Hats. The Night passed pretty quiet, a few shots were fired at our Sentinels, but no Mischief done. Excuse the Liberty I take, of advising you to send a Party of not less than fifty Men, to take Possession of this Part, before we leave it. Am much obliged to the Officer Commanding the Island Cavalry, and the Gentlemen of that Corps, for their chearful Assistance on every Occasion. On inspecting the Stores from the Report of the Commisary we find, we have not more than three Days Provisions; shall esteem myself obliged, if you'll send, with all Expedition, Provisions for four hundred Men for seven Days, as we find our Strength, including Negroes, full that Number. A light Field Piece will be a great Addition to our Strength, to dislodge the Scouts from the Heights. Our Party have just brought in a rebel Negro, with a National Cockade in his Hat. I hope Mr. Proctor will be kind enough to take charge of him, to whom I beg Leave to refer for every Information. Officers and Soldiers in good Health and Spirits.

Madame Ache's,

5th April, 1795.

His Honor the President."

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

J. MALLORY,

Major 29th Regiment.

The Mr. Proctor mentioned in this Letter was Lieutenant Proctor of the Saint George's Regiment.

"Sir,

Observing a small Force of the Enemy taking Post near Mr. Barnard's House, between two and three o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon, judged it necessary to send off two Parties, by different Routes, in Hopes of surrounding them; but, our Dress being so conspicuous, the Moment the Troops were in Motion, they retired to the Hills; a few Shots were exchanged, but with little Effect on either Side; we had

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one Man slightly wounded, and took one Prisoner, who will be conveyed to Town for your Examination. We burnt and destroyed all the Houses, Huts, &c. in the Neighbourhood, except one, so that the Enemy have no Cover in that Quarter. They made two Attempts to set fire to the Negro-houses joining our Post in the Course of the night; but, as we had placed a Picquet at the Gate, their intentions were frustrated. Mr. M'Burnie, the Bearer of this, will be able to give you every Information, respecting our Situation; to whom I feel myself much indebted for his Exertions on every Occasion.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) J. MALLORY.

His Honor the President."

Madame Ache's, 6th April, 1795.

The Mr. M'Burnie mentioned above was Captain M'Burnie of the Troop of Light Cavalry.

"Sir,

I am this Moment honored with your Letter of this Date, and am exceedingly mortified to hear of the unexpected Check received by the Detachment under Major Mallory, as well as for the unfortunate Reason for requiring another Officer to take the Command of it. I have this Moment ordered Colonel Este for that Service, and flatter myself he will arrive in good Time.

I have not as yet heard any Thing of Major Wright, who I detached two Days ago with 250 Men, to co-operate with Captain Gurdon in forcing the Enemy from La Bay, and am just returned from our advanced Post, from which I could plainly perceive, that the French Colours are still flying at the above Post.

Mount Felix,

I have the Honor to be, &c.

5th April, 1795.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Colonel,

K. F. Mackenzie Esquire, Commanding the Troops in Grenada.

President of the Council, &c. &c."

In

In the Afternoon of the 6th Colonel Este, and Lieutenant M'Namara, Captain Commandant of Marines belonging to His Majesty's Ship Relource, went out with a Detachment of fifty Men, and two Field-Pieces. This Detachment consisted partly of Regulars, and partly of Militia; Captain Thomas of the Saint George's Regiment having the Command of the latter. Captain M'Namara was to take Post at Madame Ache's, and the main Body under Colonel Este was to proceed with the Field-pieces, to take Post at Michel's. The Detachment got to Madame Ache's about Seven in the Evening, and a little after Nine a Party of Insurgents came down from the Heights, and, concealing themselves in the bushes around the Place, fired on our People. Colonel Este immediately had the Men turned out, and soon dispersed the lurking Insurgents by a Fire both of Field-pieces and Musketry. Whenever I can have Recourse to Letters for the Information of my Readers, I shall always prefer them or pertinent Extracts from them, to Details of my own. The following is an Extract of a Letter from Captain M'Namara to His Honor the President, which he received on the 8th.

“ Post at Madame Ache's, April

Sir,

In Consequence of your Orders, we proceeded with the Escort, fortunately without any Accident or Interruption, and joined Major Malory about Seven. I need not tell you the Confusion in a Post at such an Hour by the different Mixtures of People. We could not examine our Post that Night, and notwithstanding I was out very early the next Morning, the very heavy and constant Rain prevented our doing any Thing; and, about Eight in the Morning, as I was representing to Colonel Este the Necessity of occupying a Hill that commands this Post, and telling him That it was my Intention to possess it as soon as he moved, we were called to Arms by a Party of the Enemy
firing

firing at our People. You have, I believe, seen what passed at Three o'Clock. A Detachment of one hundred and twenty Men led by Captain Pigot was ordered to see to draw the Enemy down. I commanded the left, but took the Lead by Direction of Captain Pigot. Seeing That Colonel Este's Force could not move until the Enemy were drove from this Height, a Part of the Detachment of ninety Men under Captain Pigot were left at the Enemy's Back, and I joined Colonel Este with the Remainder, in which I had two Men wounded. A Movement was then made, and the Party under Captain Pigot made acquainted with it. It had the desired Effect, and the Enemy made their Escape. We have now Possession of the Height; and, if a Communication is meant to be kept up between Michel's Post and Saint George's, it must be supported. The Enemy are in Numbers on the Hills about. We had two killed and four wounded in this Business; and it is very fortunate, that we had not a greater Loss, considering the Unfairness of the Enemy, and the Consequence of the Object we had to gain. Some Negroes will accompany me to under-brush it, and I wish that a Tent could be sent as soon as possible with a Reinforcement, I suppose nearly equal to the first Detachment, as the Height cannot help this Post out of the Reach of their Muskets more than by occupying it, and preventing the Enemy coming so near. It is a bad Country, and the Cloathing no Ways calculated for it. You will have a Difficulty in reading this, our Conveniencies for writing being very bad. The Gentlemen of the Militia co-operate with Alacrity and Emulation.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) J. M. M'NAMARA,
1st Lieutenant Marines.

Some of the Gentlemen, that go down, will be able to give you verbal Information of several Particulars not mentioned. I therefore
refer

refer you to Mr. M'Burnie. I shall have Occasion for a few Pick-axes and Hoes ; and, if you will be good enough to send the Marines, with a Proportion of the Militia, you will oblige me ; and I hope to shew it by Exertions. Captain Thomas requests that, if Lieutenant Forest is returned to Town, he may be appointed to this Duty. It will also be necessary to have a few good Negroes as Fatigue-Men.
His Honor the President."

" St. George's, 9th April, 1795.

Sir,

On my Return last Night from the Camp before Belvidere, where I went on the 7th, I had the Honor of receiving your first Letter without a Date, brought, as I am informed, by a Negro Boy, (a Mode of Conveyance, which I think too hazardous), and your two last Letters of the 8th. My Absence must excuse my not answering them sooner. The Articles required by Mr. M'Burnie could not be got ready before this Morning ; but they are now all sent, except the Shoes, which are not yet landed from the Ships lately arrived ; and there is not a Pair on Shore. As soon as they can be got at, they shall be forwarded. The Detachment in the Quarter of La Bay, under the Command of Major Wright, is now considerable ; and being, at their own Requisition, provided with Artillery, will, I hope, expeditiously perform their Part of the general Plan. Your Detachment, were it at Michel's, might annoy the Insurgents on their Retreat from La Bay to Belvidere, and therefore your Position there is desirable, if it can be effected. At the same Time, I am not insensible of the Difficulties and Impediments, which have hitherto retarded your Progress, and may possibly continue to do so, of which you, on the Spot, must be the most competent Judge ; and therefore I must leave to your own Judgement, as it shall be regulated by Circumstances, to determine whether you shall advance immediately, or remain where you are, 'till further Orders, or

that

that a subsequent Attack upon the Enemy's Camp may require your instant, and active Co-operation. Should you proceed, you will immediately announce it to me, that I may strengthen the Detachment under Lieutenant M'Namara, as much as our Force here will permit.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

P. S. A Letter has been brought to me this Moment, dated the 5th instant, signed by several of the Insurgents at their Post at La Bay, and addressed to their General, Fedon, in which they mention that their Party, consisting of two Companies, are in Want of Ammunition for the great Guns and Muskets; and that, altho' he (Fedon) has informed them, that he cannot send them any, they desire that the Letter may be answered by the Plurality of Voices at the Camp, as La Bay, being the only Place, by which they can expect Reinforcements from Guadeloupe, must be maintained to the last Extremity.

In consequence of it, I have to inform you, that all Stores from the Insurgents' Camp to La Bay, or from La Bay to their Camp, must pass by Michel's, and therefore that your Position there, to intercept all such, becomes the more necessary.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

Lieutenant Colonel F&c, &c."

"Post at Madam Ache's, April 9th, half past Four.

Sir,

I am honored with your Letter of this Day, and I have only Time to assure you, that every Faculty I possess shall be called forth to the general Good of the Colony, and the Maintenance of the Post I at present occupy. I have been on my Legs, giving Directions since Five this Morning; and I believe there is not a Man conversant with the Spot, who would know it, from the Change it has undergone. I have not

Leisure

Leisure and in Truth am too much fatigued to enter into Particulars, but I refer you to Captain M'Burnie, to whom I shall shew the Outline. To-morrow I will endeavour to write you more fully.

The labouring Oar falls heavy on me, not having that assistance the different Things, I am engaged in demand.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. W. ESTE.

His Honor the President."

" Saint George's, 9th April, 1795.

Sir,

I am honored with your Letter of this Date, and shall make particular Inquiry respecting the different Matters mentioned in it. I am truly mortified to many Impediments should have presented themselves. At first they would probably have been found to be trifling: but Delay has increased their Magnitude, and, in the present Moment, the Execution of your Orders might perhaps be too difficult, especially as I have just learned with Astonishment, that the Detachment under Major Wright has not possessed themselves of Pilot's Hill at La-Bay, notwithstanding he has four hundred Men, and the Insurgents there have only two Companies, and on Sunday were without Ammunition. Loss of Time has occasioned Loss of Co-operation, and both have been highly injurious to our Affairs. Under all the Circumstances now existing, I must leave you to act for the present, under the Exercise of your Judgment and Experience, in such a Way as you may think best calculated for the public Advantage, and to continue to do so, until further Orders.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

Lieutenant Colonel Este."

to

" Saint

"Saint George's, 12th April, 1795.

Sir,

It becomes necessary to deprive the Insurgents of the Supplies of Provisions, which they derive from the different Plantain-Walks in the Interior of the Colony, and particularly in the Neighbourhood of your Post at Ache's. I have therefore ordered out fifty Negroes with Cutlasses and Bills for that Service, under the Escort of the Light Cavalry, and have to desire, that a Detachment of one hundred Men from the Troops under your Command, may accompany the Negroes while so employed, to support and protect them from Injury, until the Business shall be completely performed. The Gentlemen of the Light Cavalry will give their Assistance as Volunteers. Plantain-Trees bearing, or in Blossom, are the only ones necessary to be cut down. To enable your Men to perform this necessary Duty with more Facility, and Comfort to themselves, I have given the Quarter Master General Orders, to furnish all your Detachment with Check Shirts and loose Trowfers.

Yesterday Lieutenant M'Namara applied to me for four Wall-Pieces, with the necessary Ammunition. He thought they would be useful, as they command at about two Gun-shot Distance. I sent them in Consequence with an equal Number for your Post. I also forwarded at the same Time for your Use a dozen Bottles of Old Rum, and Sugar and Tobacco for all the Men with you and Lieutenant M'Namara.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) K. F. MACKENZIE.

P. S. The Tents required, and two Marquees, were ordered to be sent this Morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Este."

"Ache's,

"Ache's, 13th April, 1795.

Sir,

About half an Hour before the Arrival of the Cavalry, my Guards had been relieved, and, in Obedience to your Orders, I caused all the Men off Duty to be immediately paraded, and formed a Party of one Captain, and two Subalterns, and about ninety Men, who I sent out to cover the Negroes in destroying the Plantains in the Vale between this Post, and the Ridge occupied by the Enemy.

I must observe, nearly the Whole of this Party were on Duty last Night, and for some Hours lying on their Arms, as I had some Suspicion the Enemy meditated some Insult under the Cover of the Darkness of the Night; for they had two Chiefs, who came from the other Camp, to whom they did Homage, and made several Marks of profound Obedience. Movements were made in several strange Directions, as appeared by their Lights, and the Commanders Voices were distinctly heard. I was myself nearly three Hours at a Gun. I mention this, to point out to you the Necessity of Rest for the Party, many of whom must be this Night on Picquet; add to which, on their Return from the Duty they have this Day been on, they have no Victuals eoked, nor is any one Thing done at this Post towards our Security and Situation, tho' there still remains so much to do, were it only to clear the Ground from its encumberd state by the Trees already cut down. I have no less than seventeen sick, besides two Seamen. Six I send in with Mules, and it will be impossible to give any Fatigue Parties from the Detachments, if the Post is to be sustained, as the only Time of Rest for the Men should be in the Day, that they may be equal to the Post at Night.

As I cannot think the Post secure under one hundred Men on Duty, a hundred Men would still be wanted here, if Fatigue-Parties are called on from hence.

I return you Thanks for your Attention to our Wants, and have
the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

C. W. ESTE.

His Honor the President."

"Sir,

I received last Night three Wall-pieces, and before Dark got one mounted. The Enemy, the Night before, having brought their Provisions intended for their grand Camp, to a House in my Front, covered by the Steepness of the Hill, I ordered Lieutenant Hamilton 58th with fifteen Men, under Cover of the Wall-Pieces &c. to go and burn it, which he did, with every Thing that was in it, and returned before Dark; the Enemy, in running down the Hill, having discovered the Wall-Pieces, went back. The Axes are Carpenters Axes, no Ways proper to cut Down Iron-wood, and Mill-Timber of great Size. I therefore am at a Stand, until I get a few good Axes, four Hoes handled and ground, and a Dozen Cutlasses, with two Dozen good Negroes to stay here a Week, at which Time, I think the Place will be very strong. The Enemy fired a feu de joy last Night at eight o'Clock. The Sugar for the Party is not arrived, and not above a Pound of Tobacco. Any Things, which you may be good enough to intend for this Hill, you will be good enough to give Orders, That they may be marked for me. If I had the Negroes, I should be able to cut some Plantains in my Neighbourhood tho' too late. I have now none to bring Water for the Party, except the Gentlemens' Servants. I am sorry, that I was under the Necessity of sending two private Marines to the lower Camp, to be tried for Drunkenness, and Sleeping while on Duty; I wish you Health and good News.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

J. M. M'NAMARA.

His Honor the President."

April 13th, 1795.

In

In the Night of the 13th, Brigadier General Nicolls, with Captain Drew his Brigade Major, arrived from Martinique at Saint George's, and the next Morning announced in public Orders, " That he had assumed the Command in this Island, in Consequence of the Commander in Chief Sir John Vaughan's Directions." He very properly occupied the Whole of that Day in collecting all the Information he could from His Honor the President, and the different Gentlemen in Office, who had the Honor of an Audience with him. From having been stationed in Grenada for some Time during the Administration of General Mathew, he had acquired an accurate Knowledge of the Country, and had also cultivated an extensive Acquaintance with the Gentlemen of the Island. This Circumstance no Doubt pointed him out to His Excellency Sir John Vaughan as a very eligible Man for being invested with so critical and important a Command. His Brigade Major, Captain Drew, from the same Circumstances possessed also the same Advantages. They were both received with all the Attention and Respect, and with every exhilarating Mark of Pleasure, which the Gentlemen, who waited upon the General, could manifest. The Brigadier and his Brigade-Major seemed to feel a reciprocal Pleasure; and the Suavity of Manners, with which the General received all, who had the Honor of an Introduction to him, not only won their Hearts, but at once marked the Gentleman, marked the British Officer of Education, and impressed every one, who had an Opportunity of seeing it, with a Conviction, That such Suavity of Address could only be the Exterior of an equal Suavity of Disposition. As I have already said, I delight in paying Tribute where Tribute is due. I wished to close my Account of our Military Transactions on the Grand Etang Road, before I either returned to the Observatory, or made a Transition to our Camp before Belvidere, that I might not entangle the Thread of my Narrative, by a blended Relation of Occurrences and Events in different Places at the same Time. In Order

to do this, it was necessary to introduce the Arrival of General Nicoll's, and I should have done an Act of Violence to my own Feelings, had I not paid a Tribute, which I think due to his Merit. In the Morning of the 15th, the General, attended by His Honor the President, went out to visit the Post occupied at Madame Ache's, and immediately, on his Return from thence, embarked for Gouyave, to visit that Place, and afterwards proceed to our grand Encampment before Belvidere. When he came to Saint George's again, it seemed to be his Determination to concentrate our Force as much as possible, and with that View, no Doubt, he gave Orders to Colonel Este for abandoning the Post at Madame Ache's, and that above it, where Lieutenant M^r. Namara was stationed. The two Detachments marched into Saint George's on the 19th. The public Opinion has been very much divided on the Propriety of this Measure. Had a Post been established at Michell's, (and many to this Day are confidently persuaded it might have been), General Nicolls could never have entertained an Idea of giving up two Posts, without maintaining which it must have appeared as clear as Light to any professional Eye, the Communication between Michell's and Saint George's could not have been kept open. But, as Colonel Este did not think he had sufficient Force to proceed as far as Michell's, and afterwards maintain a Post there, many others have been as confidently persuaded, That General Nicolls did right in withdrawing the Detachment of Regulars and Militia from the Mountains, where they would have been victualled with no small Degree of Difficulty or Inconvenience, and could have had no Opportunity of engaging the Rascals, who would have been constantly annoying them, except in Bush Fight. However, this is certain, That, while we had a Post at Madam Ache's, those Rascals neither dared to approach near Town, nor continued to commit the Devastation, by Rapine and Fire, on the circumjacent Estates, which they did before, and have done since. All agree too, That the Ground at it,

and

and just above it, is amazingly strong by Nature, and was capable of being made infinitely stronger by Art. Had we then established a permanent Post there, we might have prevented the Ruin of those Settlements at least, which have been laid waste in the Neighbourhood of Saint George's, since that Ground was abandoned. The Country around it is said to be full of Nests of Runaways and Rebels. All these might in a little Time have been destroyed by active Parties from the Post, and, by Means of so central a Situation, the Myrmidons of Fedon would have been kept out of a certain Circumference of Country, in a Part of the Island, which must always be considered as important from it's Vicinity to the Capital. If there had been no other Reason, therefore, for our maintaining the Post, than the depriving those Rascals of it, that alone, I conceive with Submission, was sufficient. Colonel Este entertained the same Opinion, I believe; and, had the Post at Madame Ache's been permanently established, Colonel Este himself, who, if one may judge from his Conduct, must be an Admirer of the Roman Fabius, would soon have seen, it is thought, how feasible it was to proceed to Michel's, even without the smallest Augmentation of his Force from Saint George's. I had the Honor of cultivating some Acquaintance with Colonel Este during his Stay in Grenada. I found him a Man of the World, a Man of great political Information, a Man of Science, and an Officer, who, from having been in the Army all his Life, had acquired a masterly Knowledge of his Profession. From having long studied the Science of Tacticks, he would draw up an Army in Order of Battle, perhaps, even with most General Officers in His Majesty's Dominions. But, in my humble Conception of Things, he reasons, or refines in his Reasoning, too much for a Soldier. Being much accustomed to think, he in all Probability saw more Danger, than he would have seen, had he been less thoughtful. The Scoundrels, whom he went out to attack, had become confident or daring from trifling Successes. It was high Time to put a Stop to them; and, could

could Colonel Este have been persuaded to believe they were not so formidable as he imagined, we should soon have felt the good Effects of his Exertions, and he himself would have been convinced what little Cause he had to be startled at their Numbers. He had always a Party of the Saint George's Regiment of Militia with him, and was frequently visited by Colonel Keith's Troop of Light Cavalry, under the Command of Major Ker or Captain M'Burnie, the Officers and Privates of both which Corps were extremely well acquainted with the Country, and knew the Nature and Dispositions of Negroes much better than himself. He would therefore have had excellent Guides, and there was not a Man (I will answer for it) in either of the two Corps, who, if Colonel Este had set a noble Resolution of proceeding, would not promptly have followed their animated Leader. He might also have put the most implicit Relyance on the Exertions, of Lieutenant M'Namara, who seems to be as bold or courageous as a Lion. Methinks then he might have addressed both Regulars and Militia in some such Strain of Eloquence, as the gallant Wolfe used in speaking to his Army, on ascending the *formidable Heights of Abraham*. " You know too well, my brave Countrymen, the Nature and Dispositions of the Enemy, to dread their superior Numbers. They have exasperated you by their Cruelties, but have not dared to oppose you on equal Ground. Terrible as they might appear to a flying and prostrate Foe, you have experienced how little even their Ferocity is to be feared by Men of Resolution. You can now only consider them as the just Objects of a severe Revenge for the unhappy Fate of a Number of slaughtered Friends and Countrymen. Possessed with a full Confidence of the certain Success, which British Valor must gain over such Enemies, I will lead you up those steep, *perhaps* dangerous Heights; only solicitous to shew you the Insurgents within your Reach. The Impossibility of a Retreat makes no Difference in the Situation of Men resolved to conquer or to die; and believe me, my Friends, if your Conquest

quest could be bought with the Blood of your Leader, he would most cheerfully resign a Life, which he has long devoted to his Country." What a wonderful Effect would such a Speech from Colonel Este have produced in his little Army! That noble Address of General Wolfe, or nearly what I have taken the Liberty of inserting here, is to be found in Enfield's Selection of celebrated Orations and Harangues; and I am sure there can not be a Soldier, whose Heart would not instantly glow with Ardor, upon hearing such a Speech from any General whatever at the Head of his Army.

Having now closed my Account of our Operations under Colonel Este on the Grand Etang Road, I shall strike across the Country to our Camp before Belvidere, in Order to present to the View of my Readers two most interesting Scenes, which were exhibited there a few Days previous to the Arrival of General Nicolls. The Scenes I allude to are the Attack, which was made upon the Enemy's Camp on the 8th with His Honor the President's Sanction, and the execrable, atrocious Murder in cold Blood of Governor Home, with all his unfortunate Fellow-Captives, whom that Monster of Monsters, Julien Fedon, ordered to be shot, in Revenge, he pretended to say, for the Attack, which was made on his Camp, and the Loss of a Brother in Iniquity, as well as Family-Relation, of his, who fell shortly after it's Commencement. But, before I exhibit either of these more interesting Scenes to my Readers, I ought to take Notice of one, which preceded them, and which, tho' of much inferior Consequence, certainly merits honorable Mention. On the 3d (of April) Colonel Campbell judged it expedient to send a Detachment of one hundred Men, ninety Regulars under Captain Ewen of the 25th, and ten of the Militia, to take Post at Madame Chadeau's, which is within half a Mile of the Enemy's Camp, and commands a View of about five or six Miles around, to cut off any Communication with
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their

their Camp on that Side. The Out-picquets from this Detachment caused the Main-body to turn out repeatedly in the Afternoon by firing an Alarm, upon seeing a Party of Insurgents on their Way to the Camp, who appeared to be ignorant That we had taken such a Post. One or two of this Party, I believe, were shot by the Fire from our Picquet, and the Remainder made their Escape. About Ten o'Clock at Night fifty Regulars were ordered by Colonel Campbell to reinforce this Detachment, and about Eleven it was attacked by a more numerous Body from the Enemy's Camp, who kept up an incessant, tho' irregular Fire for the Space of half an Hour, which was returned with great Vigor and Firmness on our Side. During the Action Captain Ewen received a Shot in his Neck; from which he seemed to feel the most exquisite Anguish; but he had, notwithstanding, the Resolution to retain the Command of his brave Troops till the Engagement was over. The Insurgents were at last obliged to retreat, but, from their Numbers, were able to carry off their killed and wounded. How many were killed does not appear, but of the wounded it is said there were twelve or fourteen. We had two killed in the Action, and nine wounded, among whom was the valiant Captain Ewen, who died in the most excruciating Agony about two Hours after the Firing ceased. I had most of these Particulars from a very sensible, meritorious young Gentleman in Captain Park's Light Company of the Saint George's Regiment, who was in the Action. He says Captain Ewen did every Thing, that it was in the Power of Man to do. The Example he set made every one under him emulous of following that Example, and the Light Infantry of Regulars shewed an Ardor, which reflected equal Honor on themselves and their Commanding Officer.

I shall now enter on a Detail of all the Particulars I have been able to collect of the very important Business of the 8th. On the 6th His
Honor

Honor the President received a Letter from Colonel Campbell of the following Tenor :

“ Mount Felix, 6th April, 1795.

Sir,

Some unforeseen Accident having retarded the Operation of the Detachment from hence to La Bay, which it would be tedious to enumerate by Letter, conceiving however, that the Consequences may be attended with Something very serious to the general Interest of the Island, I should be glad to have the Honor of a Conversation with you, Sir, on the Subject, as soon as possible. The Urgency of sending some immediate Assistance to Major Wright, now at the Observatory, has obliged me to take the Liberty of employing the Fan Fan on that Service : but I have directed Colonel Gahagan to procure for the Colonel some other immediate Mode of Conveyance.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL,

His Honor K. F. Mackenzie.”

Lieutenant Colonel.

In Consequence of the foregoing Letter from Colonel Campbell, His Honor the President embarked from Saint George's for Gouyave the next Day. Indeed, had he not received that Letter, it seemed to have been his Determination to pay a Visit to our Camp before Belvidere in the Course of a few Days, for the Purpose of having some Conference with Colonel Campbell on the Expedience, or rather the Necessity, of striking an immediate Blow at the Heart as it were of the Rebellion. It's Hydra-Head had then been reared upwards of a Month, and not only seemed to have spread a Sort of Terror among the poor deluded, and dismayed Negroes in every Quarter of the Island, but really to have caused, or be causing fast, no small Degree of Consternation and Astonishment in the White Inhabitants. It was high Time

Time to take the most vigorous and most active Measures for stopping the Progress of so widely spreading an intestine Revolt. A Variety of the best concerted Measures had been frustrated by Disobedience of Orders. Two Regiments were just arrived, composed principally of a Parcel of fine looking young Men, who, from their florid Aspects, and every other external Appearance, were thought by all, who saw them, to be in the highest State of vigorous Health. With great Firmness of Mind, the President, if I know him, or have formed a right Judgment of him, possesses also great Activity of Disposition. He is constantly upon the alert himself, and expects or wishes every one else to be upon the alert also. He is always for catching Time by the Forelock, for seizing every Opportunity, that offers, of entering on Business, either civil, or military. A glorious one then presented itself, he conceived, of crushing the Rebellion, by taking or destroying the Heads of it, in a resolute Attack on the grand Camp of the Insurgents. Troops recently arrived in these Climates from Europe, he also conceived, should be instantly put in Action, and was of Opinion That Indolence or Repose would be as fatal to them as Intemperance. Well persuaded himself of all these Points, the President was impatient, I say, to have an Interview with Colonel Campbell, who, tho' a veteran Officer, might want, he apprehended, much colonial Information, and might not see the pressing Necessity there was for immediate Vigor and Exertion. The Public Voice too loudly called for Something to be done; and the Danger of Delay, or the ruinous Consequences likely to arise from Procrastination, was a Subject introduced, and dwelt upon pointedly, in every Circle. A great Deal of what was said, no Doubt, reached the President's Ears; and, as the public Opinion corresponded with his own, it must certainly have confirmed him in the Sentiments he entertained, and increased his Anxiety to put the Main body of our Army in Motion, and have the

the Heights of Belvidere assailed. When he saw Colonel Campbell therefore, he urged the Expediency of storming the Hill, on which the Insurgents were posted, so convincingly, That the Colonel could not help admitting the Propriety of the Measure, and agreed with the President That, as it was highly necessary to be attempted, the sooner the Attempt was made, the better it would certainly be. The very next Morning therefore was determined on for opening the important Scene, as the President was desirous of being upon the Spot at the Time the Attack took Place, and thought he might by his Presence not only accelerate the Expedition, but by his Exertions procure very considerable auxiliary Means for the successful Accomplishment of the Enterprize. He wished to give no military Directions whatever, leaving them to the professional Judgment and Experience of Colonel Campbell, but at the same Time put every Faculty he was Master of in Exercise for promoting so momentous a Service. It struck him That a Body of Seamen would contribute greatly to a prosperous Execution of the Plan of Attack, that had been devised. His Majesty's Ship Resource then lay at Gouyave; and Captain Watkins very gallantly offered his Service as a Volunteer, to head as many Seamen as could be spared from his own Ship, and might be collected from the Merchant Ships and Transports. It will easily be conceived That the gallant Successor of the intrepid Captain Faulknor, (who, by a complete Conquest of the Pique, so victoriously closed the brilliant Scene of Action, which his valiant Predecessor had opened, and most nobly supported on Board the *Blanche*, till he fell) should offer his Services so promptly on the Occasion. Like a true British Officer, however, who never even for a Moment loses Sight of his Duty, he said it must be with Leave from his Senior Officer, Captain Rogers. Finding That Colonel Campbell had no Objection to have his Troops aided by a Party of Sailors, His Honor the President lost no Time in applying to Captain Rogers for his Concurrence. Captain Rogers, who, from the

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Night

Night of his Arrival here, had constantly been employing his lively Faculties in the Service of the Colony, and who immediately embraced every Opportunity, that offered, of manifesting his Zeal for it's Welfare, no sooner knew Captain Watkins's Inclinations, than he expressed the high Pleasure he should feel in gratifying his and the President's Wishes. This little Piece of Etiquette being settled, Captain Watkins, with the Seamen of the Resource, accompanied by Captain Blacket at the Head of a Number of Sailors from the Merchant Ships and Transports lying at Gouyave, marched from thence about Ten o'Clock at Night on the 7th, and reached our Camp at or near the Hour of Twelve. They had a most uncomfortable, fatigueing March, not only from the Heaviness of the Road, in Consequence of the Rain, which had fallen, but from the frequent heavy Showers, which fell in their Way to the Camp. Owing to what Cause I have never been able to learn, these poor Fellows, notwithstanding frequent Inquiries and Observations made by both Captain Watkins and Captain Blacket, both of whom felt a great Deal of humane Anxiety about them, got little or no Refreshment after their long and fatigueing March. They were called up at Three in the Morning, and some of them then had to undertake a most laborious Piece of Duty, which was to drag a Six-pounder to a Height at a considerable Distance, opposite the Enemy's Camp, for the Purpose of playing on Fedon and his Myrmidons, as our Forces advanced to storm the Ridge, on which they had two Guns, a Six and a Nine pounder, with three or four Swivels, placed. This Party of Seamen was escorted by a Detachment of Regulars and Militia under the Command of Major Park of the Saint George's Regiment, who saw this Part of his Orders most faithfully executed, and was proceeding to put another Part of them into equally prompt Execution, which was to send an Officer immediately on his Arrival at the Hill, where our Six pounder was to be placed, to let Captain Allan, who was on an advanced Picquet of one hundred Men at Madame Chadeau's,

Chadeau's, know That he was to march in without Loss of Time for the Purpose of joining Major Park, when an Officer, standing by the Major, told him That Major Macleane, whom he saw after Major Park, had desired he would countermand that Part of the Order. Major Park, surpris'd That a positive Order, which he had received himself, should be so shortly after counterordered, and conceiving That there must have been some Misapprehension on the Part of the Officer, who delivered Major Macleane's Message, determin'd to dispatch one of his Light Infantry, Mr. Whitlock, to Major Macleane, to know for certain what he was or was not to do. Major Macleane, when Mr. Whitlock came to him, express'd equal Surprise at the Misconception of the Officer, who had given Major Park that Piece of Information. Major Park, upon hearing from Major Macleane, instantly dispatched Ensign Popham to order in Captain Allan with his Detachment. Upon it's not arriving within the Time he had expected it would, and thought it might arrive, Major Park, seeing the Necessity there was for every one's contributing his best Exertions in their respective Spheres of Action, to accelerate the grand Service they were all going to be engaged in, hasten'd away himself with a Couple of his Light Company to Madame Chadeau's, That he might quicken the Movement of Captain Allan's Detachment. But, tho' every Exertion certainly was made after Major Park got to that Out-post, and every Exertion, that could be made, might have been made before, the Detachment under Captain Allan did not reach the interior Post they were order'd to, till past Six in the Morning. I have been thus particular in detailing the foregoing Circumstances, because, in the Opinion of many, the late Hour, at which our Line of March began to move on the Expedition, which had been concert'd, against the great Stronghold of the Enemy, was one of two Causes, which occasion'd it's Failure. The President was in Hopes That every previous Disposition or Arrangement would have been made in such good Time, as to have

Have enabled the Main-body of our Army, that was to storm the Heights, on which the Rebels or Insurgents were posted, to set out on their Line of March at Midnight, or as soon after the Arrival from Gouyave of Captain Watkins and his auxiliary Detachment of Seamen, as they could be sufficiently refreshed, to enter upon further Duty. But they had Nothing to eat or drink; the acting Commissary in that Quarter not expecting, perhaps, so numerous a Body of Men, and having served out to the Soldiers all the Rum at Hand. The honest Tars, however, to shew their Heartiness in the Cause, turned into the Quarters, which were allotted them, without a Murmur. Between Three and Four in the Morning they were roused to Arms, or called up to Action. The brave Fellows turned out; and, tho' stiff in their Limbs with Cold and Fatigue, they exhibited such a Flow of animal Spirits, and waggish Turn of sarcastic Remark among themselves, as struck those, who observed them, with Wonder. Shortly after, the various Movements necessary for opening the intended Scene of Action commenced. Captain Watkins had recommended the setting out at an earlier Hour, I have been informed; but it was thought the Time determined on would be soon enough. Our Force was divided into two Columns, one led by Colonel Hope, and the other by Captain Watkins at the Head of the Sailors, supported by Colonel Dixon with a strong Detachment of the 25th. Both Columns advanced very boldly by different Roads. The miry State of each of those Roads it is impossible to describe, and considering that Circumstance, as well as their being exposed to the Fire of the Enemy, while they were ascending the steep, and almost inaccessible Height, on which that Enemy was posted, the two Columns advanced with an Intrepidity, which is surprising. A Party of the 9th, which was the oldest Regiment, and of Course entitled to the greatest Honor in being exposed to the greatest Danger, led. There were two Objects, which our loyal Associates had in View.

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Those two Objects were to get Possession of the two Guns, which the Insurgents had planted on the Ridge. The Six pounder was the Object, to which the Attention of Colonel Hope and his Column was directed, and the Nine pounder that, which engaged the Attention of the other Column. Captain Stopford of the 9th, and Mr. Park of the Town of Saint George, one of the Light Company of the Saint George's Regiment, who served as a Volunteer in the 9th, were within a few Yards of the Six-pounder, when they both fell, Captain Stopford first, and Mr. Park immediately after. The Fire kept up from this Six-pounder, and several Vollies of small Arms, mowed down our Forces so fast, and in such Numbers, That Colonel Hope thought it expedient to retreat. I will not presume to blame Colonel Hope for retreating. Perhaps, an Alexander himself would have retreated under the same Circumstances; and it is but Justice in me to say, That every Gentleman of the Island, I believe, who was present at, or near the Scene of Action, has ingenuously declared he could not have done otherwise, without having in all Likelihood, as it then appeared, two Thirds of his Column destroyed. This, however, I think I shall be warranted in saying, That it is much to be lamented Colonel Hope had not persevered, for we have since received undoubted Information That the Brigands had not at the Time an Hour's Ammunition left, and were so dismayed at the intrepid Advance of our Troops, as to be upon the Point of abandoning the Six-pounder. The Fall of Fedon's Brother, whom Captain Stopford shot, I believe, was a Circumstance too, that is stated not only to have affected the Monster, but to have caused some Consternation in many of his Fellow-Traitors. The Column headed by the gallant Captain Watkins and his brave Tars was more successful. Captain Watkins, with Captain Blacket, and five or six and twenty Seamen, had actually got on the Ridge beyond the Nine-pounder, and it is said were within twenty Yards of the Flag Staff. They had contrived to scramble up by a short Cut, unobserved by the Rebels. Co-

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Colonel Dixon boldly followed them soon after, and expressed his Readiness to support Captain Watkins in a further Advance. But it was judged advisable not to proceed till more Seamen, and some of the 25th, could get up, to strengthen their Party, as such a Handful of Men might easily be cut to Pieces by the numerous Body of Insurgents they would certainly meet with on a nearer Approach. Having come to this Resolve, they halted; but, before their little Party could be strengthened, a Shout was heard. Not knowing from whence it came, the Sailors returned it with three Cheers. It proved, unfortunately, to be a Shout of triumphant Exultation from the Brigands, upon seeing the Retreat of Colonel Hope's Column. The three Cheers, which our brave Fellows of Seamen gave, immediately pointed out the Spot, from whence it came, to the vigorous Attention of the Insurgents. Flushed with Joy, and reanimated with Courage at the Sight of one of our Columns retreating, they lost no Time in repairing to the Spot, where they had only a Remnant as it were of our Force, to oppose or attack them; and forry am I to say That, in a very little Time, no less than fourteen out of the five or six and twenty fell by Grape from the Nine-pounder. The 25th appeared to be ascending the Ridge so slowly, in such small Parties, and evidently so oppressed with Fatigue, That it would then have been an Act of the greatest Temerity in Colonel Dixon, Captain Watkins, and Captain Blacket, either to have advanced, or even to have kept their Ground. Dire Necessity therefore obliged them to fall back, and they retreated in the best Order they could. We lost no Men, that I can learn, in the Retreat of either of the two Columns or Parties; for Colonel Campbell had made so judicious a Disposition of his Troops, which did not go on the Attack, That the Retreat, of those who did, was effected with Honor, notwithstanding the Rebels, upon finding a general Retreat had taken Place, descended from their Heights, and made an Attempt to harass our Rear. The Detachment, which came from Madame Chadeau's, or

Part of it, had been ordered to advance, with the Light Infantry of the 29th, to support Colonel Hope. But, after making some Progress in a very laborious March, they fell in with Major Macleane, who acquainted Major Park That he was retreating, and ordered the Detachment to retreat also. They accordingly did so; but, when they had traversed a great Part of their miry Way back, Major Macleane, as if anxious and determined to make an Effort for storming the Enemy's Camp a second Time, ordered the little Body of Men he had with him to counter-march, under an Idea, most likely, That Colonel Hope might still be above. No sooner was the Word given, than every Man in the Party, both Officers and Privates, turned to the Right about, and seemed to step forward with one Mind, or as if actuated at once by the same Impulse. However, after a laborious Counter-march for a considerable Time and a considerable Way up the arduous Height, it appeared That Colonel Hope had descended by another Road. Finding therefore That the Colonel had not been able to effect his Purpose, and That, in Consequence of their Disappointment in not meeting with him, they should have to depend on their own Strength or Force, which was too inconsiderable to reattempt a Storm of the Enemy's Camp, after an unsuccessful Effort, with a superior Number, had been made, both Major Macleane and Major Park concurred in Sentiment with Respect to the Propriety of retreating also. They accordingly did retreat; and I think I may say thus ended the Expedition. I could have introduced a Number of other Particulars, and would have introduced them, (tho' I confess they appear to me to be of little Importance), had I not been pressed by a long continued Indisposition of the Editor to come to a Conclusion. I cannot, however, think of taking my Leave of the Scene of Action, without humbly offering a Remark or two,—not my own, I confess, (for, as I have already said, I am no professional Soldier) but those of others, with whom I have conversed, and whose Remarks appear to me to carry Conviction.

tion. The Necessity for there being as early an Attack as possible made on the Insurgents cannot be doubted; and the Failure of the Expedition projected was owing, in the Opinion of many, to two Causes,—the late Hour, at which our Movements began, and the Want of necessary previous Disposition or Arrangement. The dragging that Six-pounder to the Eminence, where it was placed, took up a great Deal of Time, and after all it proved inefficacious; for, tho' well served, inasmuch as to give three Fires for one of either of the Enemy's Pieces of Cannon, the Shot from them often took Effect, while ours always fell short of the Ridge, on which they were posted. Colonel Campbell, it is said, had had it in his own Contemplation to have an Attack made on the Enemy the Day before the President paid a Visit to our Camp; and, as that was the Case, I wonder the Distance between the intended Position of our Gun, and the Insurgents' Camp, had not been previously ascertained by Means of a Theodolite, which I humbly conceive it might easily have been, in Order to determine on the Propriety of having a Six-pounder, or any Kind of Great Gun whatever, carried to the Eminence where our Field-piece was. I cannot also help concurring in Opinion with many, That, even if the Distance had been ascertained, and Colonel Campbell had been ever so well convinced the Six-pounder would carry as far as the Ridge, on which the Rebels were posted, if there appeared to be any Thing like a Doubt entertained of getting it in Time to the Height, where it was to be planted, our storming Parties had better have done without it, than be delayed even half an Hour in marching. I have always understood it to be an undisputed Principle in the Science and Art of War, That, whenever a Place is to be stormed, the Assailants should take Advantage of the Night, in getting as near the Object of Attack as possible before Morning, not only to prevent their being annoyed in their Approach, but also to give the Enemy as little Time as possible to prepare for their Reception. Now I believe it has never been denied, That our Forces did not make a
near

near Approach to the Enemy's Ridge till very long after the Dawn of Day; and, so unexpected was the Attack, That Captain Blacket, whose Veracity is as well known as his Courage, has informed me, Numbers were seen running out of their Huts in their Shirts as the gallant Captain Watkins, and his brave Body of Seamen, were intrepidly wading thro' the Mud to get to their grand Object of Destination. If then the Attack we made was so unexpected, into what a State of Confusion would their whole Camp have been obviously thrown, had we been able to storm it before Day-light!! Even as it was, Captain Watkins, with Captain Blacket, and Captain Browell, the Agent of Transports, who, with the same Spirit of Gallantry which they exhibited, offered his Services as a Volunteer, contrived to get up unperceived beyond the Nine-pounder; and what a glorious Opportunity would one of the Columns have had of totally discomfiting the Rebel-Chief, and his whole Host of Myrmidons, could they have effected the same Ascent at a midnight Hour, or at any Time before it was Day!! Into what additional Confusion and Dismay too would the Miscreants have been thrown, if one of the Columns, or a Parr of one, had made a false Attack in one Place, while the Remainder of our Force had poured in near the Centre of their Camp! Invested as they would in such a Case have been, with their Faculties hardly awakened from Sleep, they could not have discovered our Numbers or Strength, they could not have perceived where or how or when the fatal Blow would be given, they must necessarily have been Panic-struck, or in a State of the wildest Distraction, and might very possibly have even contributed to the Accomplishment of our bold Enterprise, by firing upon each other thro' Mistake, in their Dismay and Confusion. Thus might this motley Multitude or heterogeneous Convention of Internals have been easily routed or destroyed. But alas! so noble an Enterprise *was not* accomplished; and the only Consolation we had for the Disappointment of

the Public Mind, at the Failure of the Expedition, was the orderly, well conducted Retreat of our Troops, which Colonel Campbell directed, and attended the Support of, himself. The Enemy, I am afraid, from the Difficulty, which our Men found to load and fire, while they were ascending the laborious Steep of the Mountain, lost but few of their People, comparatively with the Number that dropt on our Side. A great many Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File, particularly of the 9th, as well as Seamen, were killed. But Ensign Baillie of the 29th was the only Commissioned Officer, I believe, besides Captain Stopford, who fell. By the Fall of an Officer of so enterprising a Spirit this unfortunate Island sustained a severe Loss. From the Relation which has been given me, he must have marched forward to face Danger with a most undaunted Mind. The fine Eye of Mr. Park, it is said, seemed to mark him as an Example for his Imitation; and, when we consider the puny Constitution, or apparently weak Habit of Body of Mr. Park, we must all be convinced That the *Mind* is the *Man*, That a great Soul is often to be found in a puny Body, and That a Man, without Sensibility, without Spirit or Animation, let his Stature or Size be what it may, is Nothing more than a pondus inutile in the World, or no better than a corporeal Clod. I have received from one of the Friends of Mr. Park a pretty little Piece of poetic Eulogium on his Merits; which, tho' streightened as I am, both for Time, and Room, I cannot forego the Gratification of inserting here; not only because I think it a neat Sketch of his mental Portrait, but because, in my humble Opinion, the best Way to animate the living is to celebrate the dead. In that Case, the latter may be said to do good even in the Grave.

ON THE DEATH OF MR. WM. PARK.

To thee, O Park! I dedicate the strain,
 Too soon, alas! by savage miscreants slain;
 Thus Perish oft the brave, the good, the wise,
 And oft by dastard hands a Hero dies!—
 Ah! could I sing in numbers like thy own,
 Thy genuine worth should in my verse be shewn;
 The Muse should on thy tomb fresh laurels spread,
 She lov'd thee living, and laments thee dead.—
 Park! tho' no stone, nor sculptur'd urn shall tell,
 The spot where thou dost lie, nor where you fell,
 In ev'ry Briton's breast fair fame shall raise
 To thee, a lasting monument of praise.

I am also indebted to the same ingenious Friend of the deceased for the following Particulars. Mr. Park was born of respectable Parents in Dumfries-shire in Scotland, who gave him a liberal Education. He entered into the Navy early in Life under the Auspices of Commodore Johnston, and served as a Midshipman on Board different Ships several Years, admired and esteemed by all, who had the Happiness of his Acquaintance. The Death of his Patron, and the poor Prospect he had of reaping either much Emolument or Honor in Time of Peace, in the Line which he had first chosen, made him determine to quit the Navy. He arrived at Grenada in the Beginning of the Year 1787, and from that Time to the Day of his Death was an Inhabitant of this Island. He filled every Station, in which he was placed, with Honor to himself, and Advantage to the Public; being endowed with uncommon Genius and Abilities, accompanied by those modest, unassuming Manners, which are the truest Indications, or best Criterion of real Merit. During the Time he was Editor of the Saint George's Chronicle,

Chronicle, the Inhabitants of this Island often reaped much useful Information, and agreeable Entertainment from his Pen, both in Prose and Verse.

I now turn with Horror to a Scene, at which my Blood runs cold, the Moment it presents itself to my Recollection. Fain would I drop the Curtain here, and not attempt to describe a Scene so truly tragical indeed,—a Scene at which I shudder myself, and at the Recital of which every one of my Readers must stand aghast,—a Scene, which my languid Pen has not Powers to give suitable Expression to, which filled up the Measure of Sin and Wickedness, that had marked the whole previous Conduct of that Monster of Monsters, Julien Fedon, and his nefarious Band of Ruffians,—a Scene, which for it's diabolical Atrocity, it's barbarous, savage Cruelty, equals, if not exceeds, any Thing, as I believe I have already said, that has yet been exhibited on the Stage of the World. On the Morning of the Attack, which was made by our Forces on his Camp, Fedon, having neither the Fear of God, nor of Man before his Eyes, in Revenge, he pretended to say, for that Attack, and the Death of his Brother, impiously ordered the Representative of Majesty, Lieutenant Governor Home, and all but three of his unfortunate Associates, to be shot. The three, to whom he did not extend his sanguinary Mandate, were Doctor Hay, the Reverend Mr. Macmahon, and a Mr. Ker. The first he saved, it is said, because the Doctor had saved his Life in a dangerous Fit of Sickness. For Parson Macmahon, we have been informed, a Number of the Gens de Couleur, to whom he had been kind, interceded; and Mr. Ker had his Life spared, because he had married a Daughter of the Chevalier de Suze. The Governor, and all the other Gentlemen, were huddled in a Manner out of the Place, in which they had been confined. They received every Mark of Insult, which could be shewn them;—were pushed along with brutal Violence to the Spot fixed up-

on for their Butchery, and, when they came there, were, one after another, deliberately put to Death by the infernal Monsters, who had assembled to put the bloody Orders of their ferocious Leader in Execution. Mr. Home was the first, who received his Doom. He came forward to meet his Fate with a melancholy, pensive Air of Dejection, and, it is said, was very near fainting just at the Time the Villain's Hand, that shot him, had raised his Piece to discharge it. Mr. Alexander Campbell was the next that fell. The first Shot which he received, did not put a Period to his Existence, but only wounded him, I have heard. Feeling, no Doubt, the most exquisite Anguish both in Body and Mind, in Body from the Wound he had just received, and in Mind from the Sight of his much valued Friend, who then lay lifeless near his Feet, he appeared to be writhed with Pain, and implored the Myrmidon, who next stepped forward with his loaded Piece, to fire without Delay, that he might be put out of his Misery as soon as possible. The Request was instantly complied with, and down he dropt on the Body of his beloved Friend. In what Order or Succession the other Gentlemen were shot I have never been able to ascertain, nor is it material. Mr. Farquhar, it is said, received no less than five Balls before he fell, and even then discovered Signs of Life, upon which some of the Monsters, who formed the Ring, rushed in, and mangled him in a shocking Manner. When the last of these unfortunate Gentlemen had received his Death shot, Pits were dug for the Reception of their Bodies, but so superficially dug, That the Hogs about the Place rooted them up, and such a Sight was exhibited a few Days after their Interment, if they can be said to have been interred, that my Feelings are too much shocked to enable me even to attempt a Description of so horrid a Spectacle. Fedon paid a Visit a few Nights after to the till then, or not long before, peaceful Mansion of Paraclete, and was just going to disturb the Ashes of the dead, by having the Body or the Bones of Mrs. Home dug up, saying That Home had

been Food for Hogs, and she should not share a better Fate, or uttered some such horrid Words, when the Sound of a Musket or two gave an Alarm to him, and the Party that was with him, which occasioned their precipitate Retreat from the Place.

The Movements of Major Wright now call my Attention. His March to the Observatory was attended with many embarrassing Circumstances. It however manifested his Perseverance; for the Road he went was that, which the Saint Andrew's and Saint Patrick's Regiments would have gone, had they marched from Grenville Bay to attack the Rebel-Camp on the Side His Honor the President intended they should, agreeably to the Plan of Co-operation, which he concerted, and which I have already laid before my Readers. They, who censure the Commanding Officers of the Saint Andrew's and Saint Patrick's Regiment, for not marching as they were directed, strengthen the Side of the Argument they take, by observing That Major Wright's having gone the very same Route, and in very bad Weather, I believe, shews how practicable an undertaking it was for those two Corps of Militia, who, from being inured to the Country and Climate, could have borne much better the Fatigue of such a Journey, especially as the Weather then was extremely favorable for the Expedition. On the other Hand, they who approve the Conduct of Colonel Horsford and Major Stewart, contend That the arduous Undertaking, which Major Wright himself found it to accomplish, proves That their Determination was a judicious one. They also observe That Major Wright lost twelve or thirteen of his Men on that very March, and That, tho' Troops just arrived from a northern Climate may be more subject to Disease, they must be in higher Health, possess greater Vigor of Body, and consequently be better able to endure Fatigue. That twelve or thirteen of the Detachment were missing on Major Wright's reaching Mirabeau is a Fact, I believe; but, whether they were cut off
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by not being able to keep up, and missing the Road, or sunk under Fatigue, and expired thro' Debility, has never yet, that I have heard, been ascertained. I have the highest possible Respect both for Colonel Horsford and Major Stewart. They have not a Friend or Acquaintance more sensible of their Merits than I am; but I cannot help agreeing in Opinion with a great many That, as the Orders they received were not discretionary, they certainly ought to have followed those Orders, whatever might eventually have been the Consequence. If the Colonel of a Regiment may determine on the Propriety of the Orders, which he receives, the next in Command may do the same, with Respect to his; the same Doctrine may pervade a whole Army, may be extended even to the youngest Subaltern, the humblest Private; and, if that Doctrine should prevail, what is to become of military Discipline!? I ask the Question, but cannot answer it;—my Readers, therefore, must judge for themselves.

I am also of opinion That, the more we fear Danger, the more we shall increase it,—and That, if a firm and resolute Attack had been made upon the Insurgents in so early a Stage of their Rebellion, (let it have come from whatever Quarter it might), the Effect of such an Attack would have been wonderful. A very insignificant Enemy has become formidable, (if it really be a formidable one at this Moment, which I cannot think) by Apprehension. The two Scenes, in which this very Detachment under the Command of Major Wright was engaged after it reached Mirabeau, shew how truly insignificant this Enemy is. Major Stewart, who had taken a Ride over from Mount Horne with Captain Gurdon, (that having been fixed on as an eligible Place for Major Wright's forming a Junction with Captain Gurdon from the Observatory), happened to descry a numerous Body of black Rascals, all or most of them armed with Muskets, ascending a Hill, to attack the Detachment, which had not long reached that Place.

Major

Major Wright, the Officers under him, and many or most of his Privates, were then half naked, drying their Cloaths. Upon the Alarm, however, being given by Major Stewart, they all turned out, were presently under Arms; and, tho' the Villains stood the first Fire, and both from their Numbers and Confidence appeared formidable, they were very soon dispersed by Means of the active Conduct of Major Wright and Major Stewart. It was strongly recommended by Major Stewart to take Post at Grand Braugh, as being not only a favorable Situation itself but much nearer Grenville Bay than the Observatory, and commanding a very good View of Pilot-Hill. This would have been an excellent Place for our Forces on that Side of the Island to have taken Post at; and Major Wright and Captain Gurdon, I believe, both concurred in Opinion with Major Stewart: but, as Captain Gurdon had left a Number of sick at the Observatory, it was judged advisable, on a Consultation, to march there. They accordingly did march to that Post, and Nothing material occurred till the 22nd (of April), when a foraging Party of ours, not long after they had left the Observatory, fell in with a Number of Insurgents, who fired at them, and killed two of the Gentlemen, I believe, who had gone out,—Mr. Robert Turnbull and a Mr. Langane. As soon as this Firing was heard at the Observatory, Major Wright had a Part of his Garrison immediately in Readiness to go and attack the Insurgents. This Party, upon marching found them posted on an Eminence at Tivoli, where they had planted a Six-pounder, and shewed every Appearance of a determined Resolution to defend the Hill to the last Extremity. When our Force came to, or near the Bottom of the Hill, it was very judiciously divided, and each of the Parties marched up with such unshaken Firmness, as must have struck an Awe into the Rascals, with all the Shew they had pretended to make of a formidable Resistance; for, tho' Captain Gurdon was killed in leading on his Men to charge the Enemy, and a smart Engagement took Place for some little Time, in which we had eight

Men

Men wounded, two of the 58th, one of the 68th, two of the Saint Patrick's, and one of the Saint Andrew's Regiment of Militia, yet the Villains, notwithstanding their Numbers, and notwithstanding their Field-Piece, were unable to bear long the Shock of our Fire, and, abandoning their Gun, fled down the Hill in the greatest Disorder and Confusion. I received the most sensible Pleasure in hearing from Major Stewart, who was in the Action, That both the Saint Patrick and Saint Andrew's Regiment behaved extremely well; and, had I had Time, I should have detailed many Particulars of this brilliant little Business, which I really am under the Necessity of omitting.

On the Day our Affairs began to assume so bright an Aspect on the other Side of the Island, a sort of Gloom hung over our Minds in Saint George's. Major Mallory died that Morning of the raging Epidemic, which for two Years past has swept off such Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages, and Descriptions, in the West Indies, and which, from its having raged so long in the Colonies, may now more properly be called an *Endemic* than *Epidemic*. Before Night General Nicolls was seized with the same virulent Disorder; and our ever memorable Captain Rogers, who had been attacked by it the Day preceding, began to discover Symptoms of a threatening Appearance. General Nicolls, from being less sanguineous, or plethoric than Captain Rogers, recovered; but the latter fell a Victim to the cruel Disorder. He was attended by a medical Gentleman of great Eminence, and every Thing was done, which professional Judgment and Experience could devise, to save so valuable a Life. A most valuable Life it was; and, when Death snatched him from us, this Island received a severe stroke indeed. The *tam Mercurio quam Marti*, the *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re*, all strongly marked his Conversation, his Manners, and Conduct. He arrived here at a very critical Juncture, immediately rendered the Island a most important Piece of Service, by sparing a considerable Part of his Crew to man our Redoubts on Hospital Hill, and from the

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Night

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Night he came ashore to the Day he fell sick unremittingly employed his lively, vigorous Intellects to render himself useful, in every way he could to the Colony. The President really found a Treasure in him. He made the President's House his Home, was consulted by the President on all his public Measures, and I believe I may take upon me to assert, without Fear of Contradiction, That he expressed the most unqualified Approbation of the President's whole Conduct. They appeared to set the highest Value on each other's Friendship; and a Friendship built on the strongest Foundation of reciprocal Esteem, which is Congeniality of Mind, or to use the Words of Sallust, *idem velle atque idem nolle*, must certainly have continued unshaken through Life. Fain would I attempt to sketch Captain Rogers's Character at full Length; but I have not Time, indeed I have not Powers, to do it Justice, and therefore must leave a full Display of his Merit for some abler Pen. On the 26th all the Posts we had opposite to, and in the Vicinity of the Enemy's Camp, were evacuated. This was done to form a grand Expedition against Pilot-Hill. To insure the Success of that Expedition General Nicolls sent a very large Force indeed to Grenville Bay. This Force was composed partly of His Majesty's Troops, and partly of Milkia, the Flower of every Regiment, or Corps in which, was selected for so important an Expedition. Colonel Gahagan's Volunteer Light Cavalry, and Major Farquharson's Volunteer Black Infantry, were also joined with the other Forces. They altogether formed a most powerful Body of picked Men. The Enemy, notwithstanding the strong Post they occupied, and notwithstanding the shew they made of an Intention to defend the Hill, evacuated it in the Night of the of April, after taking the Precaution of spiking their Cannon. They marched for their own Camp on the Heights of Belvidere, but in their Retreat set Fire to every Estate in the Neighbourhood. The Works at the Pearls, Paraclete, and all around that Part of the Country, were destroyed.

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I have now taken a Review of all the Events, at least all the important Events, which have happened in Grenada, from the Commencement of the Insurrection to the 1st of May, the Date of this Address to the Public. Though I undertook Nothing more, I would very chearfully extend my Review, minding neither Labor, nor Expence, and should consider such an Extension of my Plan as a most agreeable Employment of my Pen: but that agreeable Employment I must reserve, from Want of Time, for an other Publication, in which I shall endeavor at least to do *some* Justice to every subsequent Scene of Action. The glorious Business of Megrin,—the various Excursions of the fearless Troop of Light Cavalry, in which Major Ker and Captain M'Burnie have distinguished themselves so much at the Head of that Corps,—the active, useful, spirited Exertions and Services of Colonel Gahagan and his Body of Horse,—with the bold, enterprising Intrepidity of Major Farquhartson, and his Officers, which has made even a Corps of Negroes so respectable, will all merit every Thing I can say. I shall in that Publication humbly offer some Thoughts on the Importance of the West India Colonies, and the Importance of this Colony in particular, from it's Situation. I mean also to consider the Subject of Martial Law, and, with Permission, will detail at Length the Proceedings of our two Branches of Legislature, which the President was under a Necessity of convening by Proclamation, in Order to provide for the Exigencies of the Island. But, in the mean Time, That no Misconceptions may be entertained, and no Misrepresentations made respecting the Conduct of a Man, who, I am sure, has done every Thing that Man could do for the Welfare of the Colony, I will close my Review with a Resolve of the Representatives of the People of Grenada.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the House of Assembly.

MONDAY, the 11th May, 1795.

PRESENT,

The Honorable BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Speaker,

NICHOLAS HERBERT,

WILLIAM M'FARLANE,

EDWARD COOPER,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

HENRY RUSH,

HENRY PALMER,

MATTHIAS GAHAGAN,

GEORGE SHAND,

CHRISTOPHER RAPIER, ✓

ALEXANDER M'SWEEN,

ISAAC HORSFORD,

JAMES CAMPBELL,

ALEXANDER LUMSDEN,

THOMAS LYNDSEY,

DAVID BARRY,

JAMES HAY.

RESOLVED unanimously That, after the most mature and strict Examination of the Papers and various Correspondence, subjected to the Perusal and Consideration of this House by His Honor the President, it is the unanimous Opinion of this House, That His Honor's unwearied Attention to every Part of the public Service contained therein, his perfect and correct Judgment in the Formation of the different Plans, as well as earnest and steady Determination in enforcing the Execution of the same, merit in the highest Degree, the Approbation and Acknowledgment of the Legislature, and the Society at large; and That the Failure, of the various well concerted Plans, has not been merely owing to a Chain of unfortunate Circumstances, but to a Disobedience of Orders, and Want of Punctuality in the Execution of them, and That Mr. Speaker be requested to communicate to His Honor the above Resolution.

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I shall here lay down my Pen for the present, but cannot think of closing my Work, without an ingenuous Acknowledgment of the Assistance I received from several of my Friends in the Prosecution of it;—and from the Judge-Advocate in particular, whose Note-Book I had constantly before me.

FINIS.

